

Current Events

By THOMAS J. O'FLAHERTY

THE Texas state textbook commission, trembling for the spiritual welfare of the population, has ordered alterations in the school text books eliminating all references to evolution. Textbooks on biology, physiology and hygiene have come under the blue pencil. Thus Texas will be made safe for the democratic party and the mud and rib theory of creation will hold the fort while the theories of thinkers like Darwin and Haeckel will be relegated to the cellars.

THE New York publishing houses that had contracts with the state of Texas to publish textbooks consented to delete all passages which held that the bible is "all wet" so to speak, and that the theory of special creation is the craziest nightmare that ever got inside of a cover. The Texans want their apples raw and their figleaves scant. They must have their bible in all its nakedness. Well, perhaps the poor devils must have some healthy vice since prohibition has taken the thrill out of the moonshine industry and the ku klux klan has made a business out of pure workahood.

ITALY is progressing favorably as a doctor might say of a patient dying of consumption. The budget is balanced and the external debt amounts only to a few billions. In fact everything is alright excepting the vanishing lira and the unfavorable trade balance. But a few cheers for Mussolini will cure those diseases. How our American labor haters would like to talk like the "Duce." The latest fad that this genial creature has taken up is imperialism. Our fat boys fleece their victims with prayers on their lips and tears in their eyes but Mussolini after biting a stick of dynamite, his favorite breakfast food, observes that he intends to acquire colonies because his people are prolific breeders and need elbow room. Also because other peoples are armed only with arrows while he has poison gas. He calls a spade a spade.

FOURTEEN San Franciscans worth over \$100,000,000 met and decided to donate several millions of their surplus and unearned wealth to some "community" scheme. The action was applauded by the press and no doubt by the horde of secretaries and welfare workers who flit around such foundations as flies hover in the vicinity of a byre. But where did those benevolent gentlemen get those millions? It would be interesting to know how many of them own stock in the United Railways of San Francisco, or the other interests that sentenced Mooney and Billings to life imprisonment for attempting to organize the workers. Why don't those good citizens who love their community so much, demand that the scores of class war prisoners in California jails be released? You know the reason why. Why waste time telling you? But don't you detest hypocrisy and sham?

WHILE those lines were being written two comrades walked into the office to take up a collection to defray the expenses of burying another comrade who had devoted all his energies for many years to the working class movement. The affliction (Continued on page 3)

I. W. A. GIVES FIGURES SHOWING MUSSOLINI'S AMNESTY TO BE FARCE

The Italian section of the International Workers' Aid cites the following figures of white terror in Italy, despite Mussolini's recent amnesty proclamation:

During April and May, 1926—	
Political murders	13
Arrests	2,119
Raids	532
Assaulted and wounded	157

Sesqui-Centennial Debate

RESOLVED
THAT OUR PRESENT FORM OF GOVERNMENT
IS NOT IN THE INTEREST OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Opponent: **Jay Lovestone**
The Workers' Communist Party

Supporter: **George Hiram Mann**
The National Security League

Chairman: **SCOTT NEARING**
CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE
677 Street Ave. 3d Ave.
FRIDAY JULY 16th AT 8 P.M.
admission 55c

THREE PLY MOVE FOR PAY RAISE IN CHI.

Surface, Elevated and
North Shore Involved

The members of Local 241 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees have unanimously endorsed the demands for a wage increase of five cents an hour to bring the schedule up to the old scale of 80 cents, according to President William Quinlan in an interview with a representative of The DAILY WORKER.

There is no wage agreement at present between the Chicago Surface Lines and their employees, declared Mr. Quinlan. The agreement expired on June 1.

Local 241 has a membership of 14,600 and is the strongest unit of the (Continued on page 3)

IN ACTION CZARS ASK COURT AID AGAINST LABOR

I. R. T. Cites Hatters'
Case Against Strikers

BULLETIN.
NEW YORK, July 14.—The Consolidated Railroad Workers of Greater New York, numbering 1,905, of which 688 are motormen and switchmen, employed on the Interborough Rapid Transit System, today defied Frank Hedley's supreme court move at their meeting in Manhattan Casino.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, July 14.—Based on the Danbury Hatter case, under which the homes and savings of strikers were confiscated by the courts, the Interborough Transit Company yesterday (Continued on page 3.)

BELGIUM, ITALY AND FRANCE ARE FACING CRITICAL MONEY TROUBLES

THREE European nations are facing critical financial difficulties and all are attempting to cope with the situation in widely different ways. King Albert of Belgium has been made virtually a royal dictator with wide powers to save the Belgian franc from further depreciation.

In Italy, Premier Mussolini, the fascist tyrant, has put the nation on what amounts to a war-time basis. The premier has increased working hours, curtailed non-essential imports, and placed restrictions upon the sale of luxuries and non-essentials.

In France, with the franc still dropping, M. Caillaux, finance minister with an ever uncertain majority behind him in the chamber of deputies, has summoned leading bankers to his aid and will present a financial program to the chamber later in the week, with its success doubtful.



The lines are running partially only with the aid of the scabs and scab-protectors—the police and government.

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE GREET'S JAILED GARMENT STRIKE PICKETS IN COOK COUNTY PRISON

The following telegram was received by the jailed 1924 International Ladies' Garment Workers' strike pickets at the Cook county jail from the National Women's Trade Union League convention in Kansas City:

"Delegates and officers attending the tenth biennial convention of the Women's Trade Union League of America, meeting in Kansas City, Mo., unanimously voted to send you heartfelt greetings, commending your courageous spirit shown during the 1924 strike and at the present time.

"Your jail sentences have called the attention of labor and other public citizens to the evil of the misuse of injunctions as applied in labor disputes and we believe will serve to hasten the day when this practice will be abolished thru the efforts of the trade union movement.

"We have resolved in convention to work for legislation to abolish the practice and are preparing to put forth great efforts in the work of organizing women into trade unions.

"Elizabeth Christman, Secretary-Treasurer."

TO PROBE EXPLOSION THAT 'EXPERTS' THOT NEVER COULD HAPPEN

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Machinery of the navy began to uncoil today for a searching inquiry to determine why the Lake Denmark arsenal was wrecked by a disaster which experts declared couldn't happen.

The formal appointment of a board of inquiry authorized by Secretary of the Navy Willbur will set in motion exhaustive efforts to solve the riddle of what high officers declare is "the most extraordinary accident in the navy's history."

Experts and officers will be called upon to determine whether something blundered or whether something happened which no man could foresee.

"This thing was thought impossible," said Admiral Edward N. Eberle, ranking officer of the navy. "When the first reports came many officers couldn't believe they were true."

Corn Acreage 1% Greater This Year in State of Illinois

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 14.—Corn acreage in Illinois this season is one per cent greater than for last year, according to estimates announced by federal and state departments of agriculture for July 1.

State acreage is now placed at 9,332,000 acres compared with 9,240,000 last year. The condition of the crops is reported at 75% normal or below average. The indicated crop prospect is 297,958,000 compared with state production of 358,080,000 bushels last year and a five year average of 327,930,000 bushels.

CAPITAL CITY STIRRED OVER CUMMINS TALK

First Bold Republican
Prods Coolidge

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Senator Albert B. Cummins' prediction that President Coolidge will not be a candidate to succeed himself in 1928 aroused considerable speculation in the capital today as to whether the Iowa "spoke by the book."

Senator Cummins has enjoyed particularly friendly relations with the White House throughout the Coolidge administration. He has been the most regular of all the Western republican group, and it has been to him that Mr. Coolidge has often turned in recent months for counsel regarding mid-western political conditions.

First "Bold Republican."

Only on one issue in the session just closed did the veteran Iowa senator break with Mr. Coolidge. That was on the farm relief issue in the closing days, but the difference caused no breach in the cordial relations. Because of this friendly and intimate contact, Cummins' prophecy that Mr. Coolidge will not run again commanded considerable attention today. Incidentally, he is the first regular republican of national prominence to be so bold.

Most of the president's intimates left in Washington today characterized the Cummins' prediction as a personal one, and intimated that his political views may have been jaundiced by the revolt in his own state that resulted in the nomination of Col. Smith W. Brookhart. They declared Mr. Coolidge by no word or deed has provided any justification for the prediction of his political retirement.

Dawes and Lowden Mentioned.

On the other hand, the mid-western insurgents, still angry over the president's defeat of their cherished McNary-Haugen bill, privately subscribed to Cummins' prediction, and added, also privately, that even if Mr. Coolidge does decide to run again he will have opposition. The names of vice-President Dawes, who led the farm revolt against the White House in the closing days, and Ex-Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, who aided in it, were mentioned in this connection.

So far as is known in Washington, the president has never given the slightest indication of whether he plans to run again. The practical politicians among his advisers believe the time is not yet ripe for any declaration on his part, and thus far he has apparently subscribed to their counsel. Many things can happen in the eighteen months or so before a decision must be made, they point out.

A new congress is to be elected in November. Conditions are such that the administration is considered certain to suffer some defeat, particularly in the senate where 33 seats are at stake and only seven of them democratic and those from the solid south where the republicans cannot hope to gain. The best the republicans can possibly do is to hold their own in November.

COOLIDGE WILL QUIT 1928 RACE, IS BELIEF OF SENATOR CUMMINS

DES MOINES, Ia., July 14.—Senator Cummins, still smarting from his defeat by Brookhart, has expressed the opinion that Coolidge will not be the republican candidate in 1928.

"One doesn't know that President Coolidge will be a candidate or that he wants to be a candidate," said Cummins. "My own opinion is that he will not be a candidate. I think he will have had enough of it by that time."

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ANACONDA GETS CONTROL OF ALL EUROPEAN ZINC

Rich Polish Mines Go to 'American Trust'

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, July 14.—Thru negotiations conducted by W. A. Harriman and company of New York, the Anaconda Mining company has acquired the control over the zinc mines of Europe, taking over the holdings of the German company of the Giesche-Erben company, a firm whose greatest mines are in Poland, and whose operations have been carried on continuously for 222 years, without ever before allowing shares, let alone control, to pass to other hands.

The new firm controlled by Anaconda capital, will be known as the American-Silesian corporation, and will control not only the largest European zinc mines now furnishing 10 per cent of the world's production, but will also take over the famous Biel-Scharley mines, the fourth greatest ore body and the world's most extensive high grade zinc ore fields near Bouthen; also the Mauchide lead, zinc and coal mines near Chranow; the Cleophas coal mines west of Katowitz, and the Hetnits coal mines.

The Versailles treaty is partly responsible for the Anaconda's grabbing of these great holdings, the treaty putting four-fifths of the German firm's holdings under possession of Poland. The firm was consequently coerced into selling control in its holdings which it had for centuries refused to monarchs anxious to acquire profitable properties.

How rich a profit the Giesche-Erben company makes was shown in 1913, when taxation valuations showed that it made greater profits even than Krupp.

Middle Village, L. I., Will Form Passaic Relief Conference

MIDDLE VILLAGE, L. I., July 14.—At a meeting of union men and labor sympathizers at the Hebrew Institute, a resolution was passed to effect the early organization of a conference for Passaic strike relief in this town. The meeting was presided over by Samuel Zeldin, with M. Michaelson as secretary.

HOSTILE THROG MEETS SPANISH DICTATOR; 16 ARRESTED; POLICE HURT

PARIS, July 14.—Hoots, catcalls and a crowd fighting the police to get to tell the dictator of Spain what they think of his oppression of Spanish workers and his part in the Moroccan murders of Rifians were the features of the arrival of Primo de Rivera in Paris to attend the celebration Wednesday of the fall of the Bastille. Two police are nursing wounds in hospitals.

Sixteen demonstrators were arrested and three held for examination, one being a Spaniard named Raymond Marty-Freres. One of the arrested is a French army doctor, President Doumergue, De Rivera and the puppet sultan of Morocco, also a visitor, expect to review the military parade, when another demonstration is expected.

BUGHOUSE FABLE NO. 2 IS FUNNY BUT NOT TRUE

By Our Foreign Correspondent.

CICERO, Ill., July 14.—When news that Sheriff Hoffman was released from jail, where he spent thirty days for contempt of somebody or other, the republicans of this township threw a little party.

Every machine gun that was not jammed appeared on the streets as if by magic. The thirteen democrats who are not in the bootlegging business surmised that either another assistant district attorney's name was found in the telephone directory or else the overwhelming majority of the population decided to have law and order, even if they had to fight for it.

But it was nothing of the kind. It was a spontaneous exhibition of joy over the release of the good-hearted sheriff.

A sheriff who goes to jail for his boys is not only worth voting for, he is worth fighting for.

Minnesota Federation in Hibbing August 16.

HIBBING, Minn., July 14.—(FP)—The 44th convention, Minnesota State Federation of Labor, opens in Hibbing August 16.

Every Worker Correspondent must be a subscriber to the American Worker Correspondent. Are you one?

CHICAGO LABOR RADIO STATION IS ON THE AIR

Station WCFL Works in Satisfactory Manner

WCFL, Chicago Federation of Labor's radio broadcasting station has been on the air for a 2-hour period between 3 and 5 in the morning every day for the past week. Department of commerce representatives have found everything satisfactory mechanically and otherwise. The station will begin broadcasting regularly in about a week.

The test program was entirely musical and went off in excellent order, being audible thru about the same range as the other Chicago stations and in equal volume.

The ordinary range will be limited to a zone about halfway to New York so as not to interfere with WEA, the American Telephone & Telegraph station in New York, whose wave length of 491.5 meters Chicago labor has appropriated. The daily broadcasting period on 491.5 meters by WCFL will be from noon to midnight, says Harry J. Losh, the federation's radio engineer.

Coal Miners' Meeting Discusses Plans for Union in Kentucky

Plans for reunifying the western Kentucky coal field were discussed by former members of the United Mine Workers at Central City July 4, according to Black Diamond, leading journal of the industry. Miners in this field were forced by a long lock-out to accept the 1917 wage scale in place of that based on the Jacksonville agreement. They were promised regular employment.

No Increase of Jobs With Low Wages. Events in this field, however, justified the contention of the union that lower wages would not afford relief. Operators in Muhlenberg county are today unable to give more than half-time work. Some are again trying to reduce wages.

On June 28, 225 miners employed by the Morgan mine and the Hayden Coal Co. struck against an attempt to reduce wages 25% below the 1917 scale. A few weeks ago the Morton Coal Mining Co. restored the 1917 scale after its employees had struck 24 hours against a further cut.

BELGIAN FRANC DROP ALARMS CABINET; MAY GIVE KING BIG POWER

BRUSSELS, July 14.—The Belgian cabinet tonight agreed to ask parliament tomorrow to extend dictatorial powers to the king for a period of six months to deal with the economic situation. This action came after the Belgian franc had dropped to 48.50 to the dollar.

Begin Drive in Herrin to Get Rid of "Terror" Between Klan and Antis

HERRIN, Ill., July 14.—Two men, "Blackie" arms and Ray Walker, named as leaders of a "gang of undesirable citizens," by Mayor McCormick, were arrested here today in a move to rid this city of "terrorism." The arrests followed reports to authorities of a series of fights and assaults on numerous persons here within the past month. Others arrests are expected to follow and charges of vagrancy will be placed against all persons who fail to show visible signs of support.

Hunger-Striker Is Adjudged Insane by British Physicians

PRESTON, England, July 14.—Alfred Wildman, imprisoned for breaking and entering, declared a hunger strike.

During a month in prison the jail physicians found that Alfred had swallowed a wrist watch, twelve buttons, a collar stud, a pair of scissors, two steel pins, a coin, a pair of buckles and other oddments. Alfred refused food. He has been adjudged insane.

Savage "Trying to Sneak" a Tabulation of Votes, Is Charge

County Judge Edmund K. Jarecki accused State's Attorney Joseph P. Savage, nominated in the April primary for county judge, of "trying to sneak" a tabulation of votes. The clash followed when Judge Jarecki, returning from lunch, found the five assistant state's attorneys grouped about a table where democratic ballots were being recounted.

New Haven Unions Back British Miners

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 14.—Painters' Union of New Haven is furthering the work for the relief of British miners. A decision to call an enlarged meeting for the relief of British miners to consist of trade union and fraternal delegates was passed at the last meetings of the Painters' Union Locals 4 and 409.

The machinist local also acted favorably on the proposal of organizing British relief. The members of the British society of Sons of St. George are considering the matter of organizing the relief.

Saturday, July 17, there will be an open air meeting on the green to be addressed by T. Pascal Cosgrove on the situation in Great Britain. There will be no collection. The meeting will start at 7 o'clock.

Boy Scouts Vandals, Says Forest Expect

NEW YORK, July 14.—(FP)—Boy Scouts, who have been widely advertised as being freighted with idealism, are destroying many trees in this section by driving nails into them, according to George Moresby. On a recent hike in Eastern Long Island, Moresby came upon numerous signboards pointing the way to scout camps. These had been fastened to trees, each with five or six nails.

Moresby dothed his own indignation by pulling down each sign, and the wood thus acquired proved useful for cooking fires. Moresby has made extensive researches showing the need of forest conservation in the United States.

Drug-Crazed Bandit Kills Three in Cicero

Police are seeking a drug-crazed bandit who shot and killed two men and a woman when they resisted his efforts to rob them.

The trio were killed in Cicero, not far from the spot where Assistant State's Attorney William McSwiggen and his two bootlegger friends were slain.

The bandit is believed to be "three finger" James Grant. He has been identified from a description furnished by James McWane, his partner in the holdup and triple murder. McWane was arrested following the shooting, but claimed his companion fired all the fatal shots.

European Crisis Breeds New Struggles Between United States and Britain

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

JOSEPH CAILLAUX, France's reported financial wizard, only hopes that the debt settlement with Great Britain will help save the franc from the abyss. That is about all that any profit guardian in Europe can do nowadays.

If the capitalist France scored any victory in the debt funding agreement reached at London, it was at the expense of Germany. It was agreed that if the Germans default at any time in their reparations to France, then France may also default to Britain. This becomes increasingly important at this stage of the European crisis, with the increasing burdens being placed on Germany thru the growing demands of the Dawes plan.

France will now try to get similar concessions from Washington as an amendment to the Mellon-Boraher arrangement for the payment of the French debt to the United States. Of course, Washington denies that any such concessions will be granted, but Secretary of the Treasury "Andy" Mellon is now in Europe and in the face of capitalist necessity "anything may happen."

Any French-British debt settlement, including the return of 500,000,000 gold francs by the Bank of England to Paris, part of the total of 1,377,000,000 francs it had on deposit as a guarantee for the payment of the French debt, is only temporary aid to the stability of French currency. Evidently it was "first aid" demanded in a hurry, if one is to judge by the precipitous airplane flight of Caillaux from Paris to London.

The European financial situation concerns all of the continent still under capitalist rule and cannot be solved by any Anglo-French settlements.

Economic Life, an official Soviet organ, published at Moscow, points out that the proposals advocated by British and American financial experts for the "financial restoration" of Europe must inevitably lead to the "dewastation of Europe."

The Soviet publication declares that the thick veil that has concealed the secret negotiations that have been going on between Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, and Benjamin Strong, director of the United States Federal Reserve Bank, is gradually being ripped aside.

It claims that the question of forming a European federal reserve system is being discussed. This is supposed to serve as a means of reforming and unifying the currency of capitalist Europe. For the settlement of international accounts it is proposed to issue a European currency on a gold basis, while the various currencies will be utilized exclusively for home consumption.

It is declared that this scheme is being put forward by the British banking head and that it is being received with favor by American financiers, who know it must fail without them. But this does not mean that such co-operation will be durable. It is only another move in the high-staked game of poker between London and New York for world financial supremacy. In spite of this plan for joint action, it must be pointed out that "the interests of American and British capital are becoming more and more differentiated and increasingly antagonistic in the world arena."

FORTY KANSAS PRISON STRIKERS IN 'SOLITARY'

LANSING, Kan., July 14.—Forty leaders of the 327 convicts who barricaded themselves 750 feet underground in the prison coal mine as a protest against lack of bed sheets and other matters of prison routine, were placed in solitary confinement by order of Warden W. H. Mackey, and about half the remaining number have been sent back to the mine.

Grant Bus Company Demands. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 14.—A certificate of necessity and convenience was granted to the Superior Motor Bus company in orders announced by the commerce commission permitting operation of motor carriers on state hard road Route No. 15, between Mascoutah and Nashville and denying a certificate for operation between Belleville and Nashville.

Both the United States and Great Britain are feeling the damaging effects of competition of countries with a low valuta.

Great Britain is losing its markets. This is charged largely to the return of British currency to a gold basis. Low valuta countries continue to squeeze British goods from the world's trade. Norman wants to obviate this by putting forward a unified international valuta.

Similarly the United States is feeling the effects of competition of these same countries. It has lost its favorable balance of trade. Uncle Sam had a favorable trade balance during the first quarter of last year of \$205,000,000, but this turned to an unfavorable balance this year of \$125,000,000. This is a huge drop of \$330,000,000. Europe is too poor to buy American goods. On the other hand it is flooding the United States with goods at low prices or, at high prices, as in the case of the British rubber monopoly, that has adopted the American great business slogan of "All the traffic will bear." Economic Life, from its Moscow point of vantage, however, points out that the American dollar has the strategic position. It says:

"The investment of capital into a central emission bank would place under the control of New York not only the economy of the European countries but also of their colonies. New York could thus soon liberate itself from the monopolistic combines controlling the prices of the principal raw materials, and so relieve the United States industries of the danger of competition of low valuta and of the shortage of high price of raw materials."

"In the present relation of forces in world economy the execution of the plan to establish an international federal system is tantamount to the 'dewastation' of Europe and her colonies. The British bankers are willing to take an important part in the execution of this scheme by the investment of their own capital, but they calculate mostly on utilizing American capital to strengthen their position on the world market. Sir Montagu Norman also calculates on the financial restoration of Europe, restoring to London its old position as the financial center of the world. The American bankers will be compelled for a time to co-operate with the British bankers in the execution of this scheme for the reason that the British banks have their ramifications all over the world, even to the most remote colonies, whereas the United States bank have not yet managed to adapt themselves to the requirements of exporting capital and are, therefore, unable, as yet, to cope with so great a task."

But with this logical development of American financiering will come new struggles between the imperialisms of the United States and Great Britain. Then London will lean more upon the anti-American bloc on the European continent that fights desperately against slavery to Wall Street. It is not a settlement of the European crisis that lies ahead. It is an aggravation of that crisis that will hurl capitalism in western Europe, as in the remainder of the world, into the throes of new agonies of disintegration. Caillaux tries to bolster the franc while the social order he sponsors sinks in the quicksands.

CHICAGO SHOP NUCLEUS NUMBER 28 GIVES OUT DAILIES, THEN COLLECTS

There are only six members in Chicago shop nucleus No. 28 of the Workers (Communist) Party organized in a big downtown shop. This little group distributed 300 copies of THE DAILY WORKER among the workers in the shop. After all the papers were given out the members went around the shop and collected donations to cover the cost. They got \$8.50. That is a mark for other nuclei to shoot at.

Robert Scott Pleads Guilty. Robert Scott, brother of Russell Scott, condemned slayer of Joseph Maurer, drug clerk, pleaded guilty to the same murder. Assistant State's Attorney Emmet F. Byrne announced the death penalty would be insisted on for Robert Scott regardless of the plea of guilty.

SEND IN A SUB!

NEW YORK WORLD 'LABOR EDITOR' BRANDED LIAR

Associated Silk Workers Hit False Report

PASSAIC, N. J., July 14.—To the statement of Jeremiah Leary, "labor editor" of the New York World, that the committee elected at the June 5 conference of the Independent Textile Unions in New York City, which met June 19, had refused to give financial aid to the Passaic textile strike, the lie is given from two quarters.

It is pointed out in the first place that the question of financial aid never arose at the committee meeting. A special resolution supporting the strike morally and financially was adopted at the conference of the textile unions held June 5 at Imperial Hotel, New York City. This made it entirely unnecessary to raise the question at a meeting of the committee elected by the conference of June 5.

Independent Union. Since this time, the American Federation of Textile Operatives, the largest independent union attending this conference, has held its convention in Lawrence and there, after an address by a representative of the Passaic Textile Strikers' Relief Committee, adopted a resolution for strike relief and sent a special message of encouragement to the textile strikers, calling attention to the fact that large sums of money have already been voted out of the treasuries of the affiliated unions for relief and that much more will be sent.

Associated Silk Workers. From Selig Pitkowitz, a delegate from the Associated Silk Workers of America to the conference of the independent unions, came the following challenge to Leary's leery statement: "To the Editor of the Evening World, 'Pulitzer Building, New York City, 'Dear Sir:

"Again I must call your attention to the news item that appeared in your paper to the effect that after the meeting it was said that the main differences of opinion was over the extent to which the representatives of the conservative unions would back Weisbord in his efforts to raise funds for the Passaic strikers. On this point the conservatives declared no agreement had been reached. Mr. Weisbord had nothing to say. This, my dear editor, is nothing but a tissue of lies; for I have been a delegate to both the conferences held on June 5 and 6 and to the committee conferences held on June 19 and 20.

"Spiritual" Reporter. "The garbled and colored up reports of your reporter, Mr. Leary, makes me think that he would make a better spiritualist reporter than a reporter of labor news. I cannot recall any instructions to Mr. Haty and Mr. Weisbord, who were to give out the news to the reporters of such proceedings, authorizing them to make such statements. I remember distinctly that when Batty and Weisbord spoke to Mr. Leary in the lobby of the Imperial Hotel, I was a by-stander and listened into the statements given to your reporter, and I emphatically deny that any such statement was given to Mr. Leary. In other words this brands Mr. Leary as a non-reliable reporter of labor news.

"Trusting that my letter will appear in the columns of your editorial page, I remain, "Respectfully yours, "Selig Pitkowitz."

Philadelphia Theater Alliance Presents Acts to Passaic Strikers

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 14.—On the invitation of the entertainment committee of the Passaic strikers, the Workers' Theater Alliance of Philadelphia presented two plays to the strikers.

The first play "In the Shop" in two acts brot out the contrast between conditions in a non-union and a union shop. The second play dealt with the desires of a young working girl for beautiful things. Later she found out that the only beautiful thing for working men and working women was to participate in the every-day struggles of the workers.

Both plays were written by members of the alliance and presented under the directorship of Alfred Sobel, the founder and organizer of the alliance. The strikers gave the actors an excellent reception.

Merger Probe Demanded. WASHINGTON, July 14.—Twenty-three senators today joined in an appeal to the federal trade commission to investigate more than a score of important mergers within the past four years to determine whether the anti-trust laws have been violated.

Air Photograph Shows Munitions Base as Crater of Death As Scores Die and Millions in Property Are Destroyed



Scene from the air, the Lake Denmark, N. J., arsenals of the army and navy appear a seething cauldron of fire. A strong wind, aided by the flight of exploding shells, spread the havoc far from the scene of the original disaster. Rescue parties were prevented from penetrating close to the heart of the disaster area by the continued explosions.

DEBATE IN NEW YORK

"Resolved, That Our Present Form of Government Is Not in the Interests of the American Masses."

"IT IS NOT!" says JAY LOVESTONE, who will represent the Workers (Communist) Party.

"IT IS!" a representative of the National Security League will argue.

AT THE CENTRAL OPERA HOUSE

FRIDAY NIGHT, JULY 16

ADMISSION 35 CENTS.

MACDONALD IS IRKED BY ROUGH WORDS OF MATES

Debate Shows Graft of Tory Gentlemen

LONDON, July 14.—"Say you're sorry, apologize to the speaker," snapped MacDonald, leader of the labor parliamentary bloc, to Lawson, a labor member, when the latter blamed the house of lords for the disorder last Thursday during the speech of the speaker censuring the labor members for their outburst.

Lawson made no apology. British Graft. Debate followed on the labor resolution calling for an investigation of the connection of certain ministers with public and private business enterprises and companies receiving contracts from the government.

During the debate it was brought out Neville Chamberlain, minister of health, at the time of his appointment, was director in a company which had received seven government contracts and the largest shareholder in another concern which had received four.

The labor resolution was defeated by 246 votes.

Germany's Technical Skill to Aid Soviet Metal Machine Works

MOSCOW (By Mail).—An agreement which will bring German technical skill to bear very considerably upon the development of Soviet machine industry has been concluded between the Orgmet Company, a Soviet state machine construction enterprise, and the German Federation of Machine Construction Works providing for permanent technical co-operation. The agreement has been approved by the Council of People's Commissaries.

Explaining the nature of the agreement, Mr. F. M. Alperovitch, a director of the Orgmet Company, stated that according to the agreement both sides agree to exchange models of the latest machines for the working of metals. A joint technical bureau has been established for planning new machine construction works and reorganizing existing obsolete ones, in which the work of German experts are participating.

The bureau is now engaged in drafting the plans for large machine construction works projected for the south of Russia.

You do the job twice as well—when you distribute a bundle of THE DAILY WORKER with your story in it.

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CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

ed with an incurable disease he performed his duty like a loyal soldier of the revolution. He is Comrade Daniels of the Greek section of the Workers Party. There are thousands like Daniels who are never heard of outside the little circle in which they move. But they are the real heroes.

JOSEPH CAILLAUX, as you may know is finance minister in the present French government. Memories being what they are you may not recollect that only a few short years ago this same Joe was sitting on a bench in a French prison wondering whether his neck which was intended for a better fate, might not shortly be entertaining the sharp edge of a guillotine blade. In short Caillaux was charged with having treasonable relations with Germany, and Clemenceau, alias the "Tiger" had an itching desire to sever his fellow countryman's head from his body.

HOWEVER, Joseph had a strong faction in France, a valuable asset in a political struggle, and his head stayed with him. A few insignificant people were thrown to the wolves. When Caillaux was in jail, American capitalist papers were howling for his blood. He was a traitor. Today he is something of a hero because he is looked upon as the French white hope who will induce the French to pay the debt to the United States. Big headlines tell us that Caillaux and Churchill reached an agreement on the funding of the Franco-British debt. It is hinted that the growing popularity of Germany in Paris was conducive to the settlement. It helped to push Churchill's pen.

EX-SOLDIERS of the great war! You who have gallantly faced the machine guns across no-man's land! How often do you think about the doings of statesmen here and abroad? Most of the capitalist officials who cheered you on to "victory or death" are still living snugly if not luxuriously. The German capitalists are now drinking French champagne and there is nothing between the former foes except good fellowship until their interests again clash so violently that they cannot settle their differences over a bottle and then you will be asked to leave your limbs on gory battlefields for national honor or glory so that your masters may continue to guzzle and enjoy life at your expense. Think fast! Think fast!

Bosses Are Slow to Pay Price of Strike Duty

CHICAGO (FP).—The Illinois national guard which became conspicuous in the 1922 railroad shop strike and other labor disputes is not getting proper co-operation from the manufacturers whose anti-labor policies it helps to further. That is the substance of a circular by John M. Glenn, secretary of the open shop Illinois Manufacturers Association.

"It should be remembered that the Illinois national guard is maintained for the protection of the lives and properties of all citizens and fairness should protect the men against the loss of their wages when on duty."

For that reason Glenn wants the employers to pay the difference between their factory wage and the soldier wage when any of their own workers are called out to protect other people's property.

INFORMATION WANTED

concerning the whereabouts of BERTRAM L. MACDONALD 25 years of age, 5 ft. 9 in. tall, brown eyes, brown hair. Last heard from in wheat fields of S. Dakota, 1 year ago. Worked in silver mines, Gem Idaho and Washington lumber camps. Information as to present address will be greatly appreciated by his brother, H. E. MACDONALD 3525 Hurlbut Avenue DETROIT, MICH.

MARTIAL LAW IS SMALL'S THREAT TO WILLIAMSON

Will Rule County with Troops

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 14.—Governor Len Small in an ultimatum to the residents of Williamson County threatens the county with martial law and the suspension of the civil government.

Williamson County has been the battleground between the union miners and the ku klux klan, who are in league with the operators. The klan seeks to destroy the union. The miners are resisting these attempts and have formed an organization to combat the klan. Up to now the klan has had nothing but severe defeats.

Seek To Destroy Union. It is expected now that the klan will again seek to create disorders so that Len Small can proclaim martial law and thus crush the union of the miners.

The telegram bearing the warning was directed to the residents of the county and was dispatched to the editors of the Marion Evening Post, Marion Republican, Johnson City Progress, Herrin news and the Herrin Journal.

The warning follows: "On several occasions during the last four years it has been necessary to use the Illinois National Guard in Williamson County to suppress lawlessness, riot and murder. For the last three months troops have been continuously stationed in your county. The expense of maintaining these troops has been borne by all of the occupants of the state and paid from appropriations made by the legislature and has amounted to more than \$200,000.

"This condition cannot and must not continue. I appeal to the law abiding citizens of Williamson County and to the elected officials of the county to maintain order and enforce the law. If they fail to do this and it again becomes necessary to send troops into Williamson County, I feel that it will be my duty to comply with requests made and declare martial law in Williamson County, suspending the civil authorities in the municipalities and the county.

Threatens Martial Law. "I wish to make it clear, much as I regret the necessity to do so, that if I am compelled to return troops to Williamson county, they will return with full authority to govern the county and the municipalities where civil government has failed."

Signed "Len Small," governor.

DICTATOR OF SPAIN HIDES FROM WORKERS

PARIS, July 14.—In the greatest celebration of recent years commemorating the fall of the Bastille, 20 workers, among them M. Joly, a Communist member of the Paris municipal council, were arrested for jeering at the puppet sultan of Morocco, Mulai Youssef, as the sultan rode with President Doumergue down the Champs Elysees to review the troops.

The derisive greetings of the Paris workers became so pronounced and general against the Moorish traitor to his own people, that President Doumergue, in an effort to make his guest think that the people were friendly, stood up in the cab and bowed and doffed his hat continually. The workers, however, had sought for bigger game in the shape of Primo de Rivera, dictator of Spain, who was expected to ride with the president also. De Rivera, relishing no such audience, evaded the workers by slipping away to the Arch de Triomphe, leaving the sultan of Morocco to take all the "honors" of the ride with the president of France. American flags were notably absent among those of foreign nations.

Grand Rapids Water Department Must Pay for Politicians' Aid

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 14.—The city commission of Grand Rapids has ordered to be printed an elegantly bound 52-page book entitled "City of Grand Rapids under Commission Government-Managed Government." Any one reading that book would think everything is lovely and "the goose hangs high."

To get out a book like this copiously illustrated on sized and super-calendered paper set the city back \$3,795.53—for 2,000 copies. The city commission charged this printing bill to the water department.

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The Traction War in N. Y. and Chicago

Street Carmen Move on Three Fronts for Pay Raise in Chicago

(Continued from page 1)

A. A. S. R. B. This number includes, besides motormen and conductors, approximately 1,500 shopmen who are not affiliated with any other union.

A joint meeting of officials of Local 241 of the Surface Lines and Local 308 of the elevated employees was in contemplation, according to Mr. Quinlan. In all probability it would take place in a day or two. Mr. Quinlan could not say if officials of Local 900, composed of North Shore Line employees, would participate, tho it was understood that a joint meeting of the three locals was likely.

There was a tacit agreement between the union officials and the company that the new wage demands would not be pressed until the three great conventions, of the Eucharistic Congress, the Moose and the Elks, were over. Employees of the Insull interests may be interested to know that a similar policy was adopted in Cleveland by officials of the Street Carmen's Union during the days of the republican party convention with disastrous results to the workers. As soon as that convention was over the company declared an open shop and the courts supported them in ruling that a union of employees of a public utility corporation was illegal.

The North Shore company, which runs trains into the loop without a franchise countered the demands of its employees for a raise of six cents an hour by asking them to accept a reduction of 3 cents an hour. They are now receiving 76 cents. In addition to this demand for a reduction the company demands changes in working rules which would reduce the employees' earnings about 30 per cent.

A conductor on the North Shore remarked: "THE DAILY WORKER reporter that it was not difficult for Insull to subsidize grand opera and permit his wife the luxury of appearing as the star in plays, on the profits of his investments in transportation. As a counter move to the demands of the surface and elevated employees for an increase the employers called for a 5 cents an hour reduction and a revision of working rules which would reduce the employees' earnings 25 per cent."

The company already offers arbitration—but on both propositions. Officials of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees who are negotiating for the men declared they would countenance no arbitration except on the demands made by them.

Death and Sick Benefit Refund. The union has also demanded a \$1,000 death benefit and \$20 a week sick pay. This too has been turned down.

The alteration in working rules asked by the company will require the men to get overtime only after they have worked ten hours instead of the 8-hour limit now in force.

Will Not Take Cut. John J. Bruce, president of the Chicago division of the Carmen's union said there would be no regular meeting of the union until Aug. 7th but that a special meeting might be called. He was emphatic in his declaration that the men would not tolerate a reduction in wages.

GRAND JURY TO PROBE YARN OF L. A. EVANGELIST

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 14.—The grand jury investigation of the alleged kidnapping of Almee Semple McPherson, female evangelist who disappeared for six weeks and turned up at Douglas, Arizona, with a questionable yarn of being held for ransom in a shack across the Mexican border, will be resumed Tuesday.

Mate Also Disappears. But Almee is not the only disappearing person concerned. One Kenneth Ormiston, who was wireless operator employed by her at her "temple" in Los Angeles, disappeared about the same time and is still not to be found, tho rumors of his being seen recently—since Almee returned—in the neighborhood of Venice, Oakland and San Francisco, are circulating.

Male Also Disappears. In the early days of the evangelist's disappearance, Ormiston appeared for questioning at Venice, said that his relations with Almee were only that of an employee, despite the fact that his wife had announced a divorce suit naming the evangelist as correspondent, then he disappeared again.

Two witnesses from Arizona are coming to testify before the grand jury. They are Police Sergeant A. B. Murchison of Douglas, who led possums into the desert where the evangelist said she was held in a shack, without being able to find such a shack; and Meribah Shinn, the nurse who cared for the evangelist when she finished her "escape" who declared that Almee bore no marks of travel or hardship.

Traction Czars in N. Y. Ask Court Aid Against Labor

(Continued from page 1)

filed an injunction suit against 62 members of the Consolidated Railroad Workers' union and Edward P. Lavin, head of the union, as an individual.

The plea of the I. R. T. attorneys charges Lavin and the members of the union with conspiracy designed "to cause loyal employees to leave the service of the company in violation of their contract."

James L. Quackenbush, chief counsel for the I. R. T., intimated to reporters that criminal proceedings against the strikers may also be instituted.

The injunction asks the court to:

1. Restrain the strikers from striking.
2. To prevent the strikers or their officials from interfering with employees of the company.
3. To recover \$239,000 loss in revenue sustained by the company.

The above amount will be increased by each day's loss of revenue until the case is heard.

STAND BY THE I. R. T. STRIKERS!

To the Men and Women Who Use the New York Subway and Elevated!

NEW YORK—The Workers (Communist) Party has issued a statement on the traction strike here which is in part as follows:

The subway and elevated men to whom are entrusted the safety and lives of New York's millions, are striking for a decent wage, for shorter hours and for release from the intolerable slavery of the so-called "Company Union" of the Interborough Rapid Transit company.

LONG HOURS, LOW WAGES. The slavery to which the traction workers have been subject is incredible. Motormen work a minimum of 56 hours without time lost in broken shifts. The station men work 84 hours—a 12-hour day and a 7-day week—at a time when workers in many industries are winning the 40-hour week. Such long hours are a menace to the good health of the men upon whom the lives and safety of all New York's population depends.

Wages are miserable. Motormen during the first years get 69 cents an hour and switchmen only 58 cents, while stationmen secure from 41 cents to 43 cents per hour and other employees still less. On the basis of a decent work week of 44 hours, this makes \$30.36 to \$35.00 per week for motormen and \$25.52 for switchmen, yet 90 per cent of these workers are married and over 70 per cent have children to support.

The company union which they have is no union. It is an organization formed by the company, controlled by its officials and used to stifle all protest by the workers. This "reptile company union," as the men call it, has been oppressing them for ten years.

The Tammany city government, which since Hyman's administration has been ever more solidly in the hands of the traction interests, will perhaps not dare, on the eve of an election to raise the fare but is already planning an indirect subsidy in the form of remission of taxes which will subsidize the railroad company at the expense of the mass of the inhabitants of New York City.

Instead, the Tammany city government plans subsidies, tax remissions and fare increases, "permits the importation of gunmen and the entrusting of the lives of the New York City population to inexperienced and dangerous criminal elements" brought in from all over the United States to crush the traction workers of New York City. It even uses the city police in a shameful manner to protect these gunmen and terrorize striking workers.

Men and women of New York, you who must use New York's subways, elevated and street cars! Back the striking traction workers in their fight for a decent wage.

Support them in their struggle to destroy the enslaving company union and substitute a real union of the workers.

Back them in their demand for such hours as will not endanger the lives of the passengers entrusted to them and such wages as will secure and maintain competent service.

No raise in fare!
No cent for subsidy!
Organized labor! Support your fellow workers on strike. Demand that the traction system along with the other public utilities be taken over by the city under a system of municipal ownership and operation with workers control, for the benefit of the people of New York.

Out with the dangerous criminal elements who have been imported to break the strike and who endanger the lives of New York's inhabitants.

No police intimidation of the strikers!

Boycott the scab lines!
Protest to the city against the use of the police and the importation of scabs and criminals.

Show your solidarity with the strikers!
Support the strike!
Workers (Communist) Party of America, District Executive Committee, William W. Weinstein, General Sec'y. Address 108 E. 14 St., New York City.

MEDIATION BOARD GETS CASE OF STRIKE ON A ROCKEFELLER RAILWAY



Samuel E. Winslow former representative from Massachusetts is the chairman of the new Railroad Mediation Board. The first case before it is the strike of workers on the Western Maryland Railroad, a Rockefeller controlled institution. With the exception of one member, Carl Williams, the board is composed of men who cannot even be remotely expected to render decisions in favor of the workers.

FRENCH EXILE ABD-EL KRIM TO REUNION ISLE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PARIS, July 14.—Abd-el-Krim, Rifian chief, who surrendered himself to the French troops and betrayed the struggle for independence of the Rifian tribesmen for a promise of a life of ease and luxury, has been exiled to the Reunion Island in the Indian Ocean.

Hang Fifteen Men for Attempt on Kemal Pasha's Life

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 14.—Fifteen men, four of whom were political leaders, convicted of conspiring to assassinate Mustapha Kemal Pasha were hanged in Smyrna.

The hangings were separate and were held in various parts of the city, for exemplary reason.

Many of those executed fought for the independence of Turkey. Some of them were among the most prominent supporters of Mustapha Kemal when he battled to establish the Turkish republic.

U. of C. Liberal Club to Hear Talk Thursday Upon U. S. Imperialism

The lecture given under the auspices of the Liberal Club of the University of Chicago tonight, Thursday, will feature Manuel Gomez of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League, who will speak upon the subject, "The Caribbean—An American Lake." The meeting is held in Harper Hall of the university, which is reached by the south side elevated trains to 63rd street and University.

Killed to Get Lawyer for Damage Suit, Says Slayer

"I robbed and killed in an effort to get enough money to hire a lawyer," declared James Grant, from his cell in Cook county jail in justifying his murder of three persons in Cicero. He lost a finger in a shop. He said young Schwartz fired him when he threatened to sue for damages.

Portuguese Dictator Is Freed at Oporto

PARIS, July 14.—The crew of the Portuguese cruiser taking General Gomes da Costa, transitory dictator of Portugal to exile at Angla D'Heroism, in the Azores, revolted and placed the general ashore at his home town, Oporto.

COMRADE ATHAN DANIEL

The funeral of Athan Daniel, 35, will take place today from the undertaking establishment of Marzano and Paichalinos, 927-31 West Polk St., at 2 o'clock.

Comrade Daniel was an active member of the Workers Communist Party and at one time was the organizer of the Amalgamated Food Workers' Union and led a strike of the food workers in Chicago. Comrade Daniel died Tuesday after being sick for about one month.



SATURDAY
JULY 17 ISSUE

will contain these features in the

NEW MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

"THE STORY OF CHINA"

By Herman N. M. Chang

An unusual article of the way in which China became blessed with the oppression of Western imperialism, written by an active participant in the struggle of Chinese nationalists—an editor, educator and at present studying conditions in the United States.

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By Manuel Gomez

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Workers (Communist) Party

How Should Communists Organize Their Work?

By JAY LOVESTONE.

The past six months have seen a marked revival in the success of our party has been meeting in establishing contact with non-Communist workers.

If anyone desires to consult the most accurate barometer of such progress, all he has to do is to examine the response which masses of non-Communist workers have given to our campaigns for the protection of the foreign born, the movement to save Sacco and Vanzetti from electrocution, the drive for relief and defense of the Passaic textile strikers, the widespread approval of the historic event launched by the New York furriers for a forty-hour week and in other instances of a similar character.

At this time it is entirely appropriate to consider certain fundamental questions involved in the party strategy and program in activities to make the Communist Party the leader of the masses in life.

What is Party Work?

Broadly speaking, party work may be said to be those activities which advance the party's program, which push forth the interests of the working class. Often, the workers involved in such a movement, in such a struggle for the enhancement of their class interests, are not even conscious of the direction of the movement in which they are active participants and of which they are the very makers. Any activities the party participates in, influences in some measure, directly to some extent, and which bring the workers a step nearer to the left, a couple of paces higher in the development of their class consciousness, is, in the largest sense of the word, Communist activity.

Surely these days are gone in our party when Communist activities are those which call for, and at best are translated into, abstract propaganda for the proletarian dictatorship, support for the social revolution, and so on.

Today we measure the results of our Communist activities and we determine the importance of the activities precisely by the extent to which they enable us to get masses into motion, to have masses move forward—the extent to which we develop our influence over these masses and sink our roots among them.

How is the Party to "Cash In." Some comrades raise a very pertinent question. What is the party to get out of its different activities? To put this question, or sometimes this complaint, more in the parlance of our every-day party functionary, it would read as follows: "Why should the party spend so much time and money and energy on these move-

ments? Why can't we "cash in" on them in some way? Why should we give over our organization and workers to these movements?" Of course, that is putting the problem in a very crude and obviously wrong way, but the problem of our party capitalizing organizationally its participation in big working class campaigns has yet to be solved effectively. We have for some time been working in a manner which has not at all enabled us to utilize sufficiently for the strengthening of our organization, for the winning of new members, the various political and other campaigns in which we have played an active or dominant part.

Specifically, there are three ways in which the party can "cash in" and usually does "cash in" thru its participation in campaigns or in organizations in which large masses of non-Communist workers are involved.

1. We have instances where the party achieves a specific end. Repetition has worn threadbare the axiomatic truth which is that the Communists have no interests other than the interests of the working class. Let us suppose the party succeeds in arousing enough workers for the support of the striking Passaic textile operatives. This is the achievement of a specific end which, considering all the objective conditions at hand is a victory for the Communists—a victory for the workers as a class. We have in mind the state of disorganization in the ranks of the textile workers of this country. We have in mind that every blow struck for organizing the unorganized textile workers is a blow struck for better opportunities; and the Communists participate actively in and take the lead of all such movements which will advance the interests of the workers in the whole textile industry. We have in mind that the enhancement of the standard of living and social conditions of the textile workers is a step towards the strengthening of the demand for better living and working conditions of the whole working class, nor should we forget that the best way of convincing the workers, whether they be textile or other kinds of workers, that the Communists are

worthy of their trust and faith, to lead them, is in this every-day demonstration of our (participation) and courage.

2. Another method of the party's "cashing in" on these activities in non-party mass organizations or campaigns in which great numbers of non-party workers are involved, is to be found in the winning over of a certain base of operations for other campaigns than the particular one for the moment under consideration. For instance, we will find that Communists active in securing relief for the striking anthracite miners will in this fashion establish a base for subsequent participation and leadership in another progressive constructive movement among these miners. Party members who have won the confidence of the striking anthracite miners because of the efforts which they have put up to help the miners score a victory, will find that when they speak about the nationalization of the mines or the six-hour day, they will get much more of a hearing from these non-party miners because of previous activities. The more the party members do constructive class work in co-operation with non-party workers, the less the chasm between the Communists and the non-Communist workers will begin to feel faith in, and to act with, the Communists. The laws of sympathetic action hold at least as true in politics as in any other social relationship.

Furthermore, we will note that connections with non-party individuals established in one united front activity will serve considerably in the establishment of other united front campaigns.

3. The direct winning of new proletarian followers of our party and new membership of our party is a most important method of our party's "cashing in." Altogether too often we have belittled this task. We do not sufficiently appeal for membership at our meetings. We do not capitalize adequately the response which our campaigns for the purpose of drawing these workers closer to us organizationally.

NEW YORK NUCLEI URGED TO ELECT DELEGATES FOR SECTION CONFERENCES

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK—(By Mail)—The District Executive Committee has laid down the following rules for the holding of section conferences where the election of section committees and officers will take place.

These rules have been laid down by the District Executive Committee after a careful examination of the composition of the membership in every unit of every sub-section and has been agreed upon unanimously by the secretariat of the District Executive Committee.

These rules and the basis of representation hold only for this conference and is by no means a precedent for the conventions or conferences in the future.

The basis of representation in those sub-sections that consist only or mostly of international branches is different than in the sub-sections that are mixed. For example in the Bronx sub-section and the Bath Beach sub-section where there are only international branches each of the units elects three delegates, while in the other international branches the basis is one for every 15.

The basis of representation and the dates of the conferences of the different sections are as follows:

Section I will hold its conference Monday, July 28, at 8 p. m., at 85 Forsyth St.

Every shop nucleus of less than 10 members elects 1 delegate.

Every nucleus of more than 10 members, 2 delegates.

Every factory district nucleus one delegate for every 10 registered members or major fraction.

Every international branch one delegate for every 15 registered members or major fraction.

Section II will hold its conference Tuesday, July 27, at 8 p. m. at 108 E. 14 St.

The basis of representation is the same as that of Section I.

Section III will hold its conference Thursday, July 29, at 8 p. m. at 301 W. 29 St.

Representation same as in Section I.

Section IV will hold its conference Friday, July 30, at 8 p. m. at 81 E. 110 St.

The one nucleus in Sub-Section 4-A, 1 delegate.

The one factory district nucleus in 4-A, 2 delegates.

All international branches, 3 delegates.

Section V will hold its conference Tuesday, July 27, at 8 p. m. at 1347 Boston Road.

Basis of representation same as in Section IV.

All the nuclei one delegate, the factory district 2 each and all international branches 3 delegates each.

Section VI will hold its conference Wednesday, July 28, at 8 p. m. at 56 Manhattan Ave.

Basis of representation same as in Section I.

Section VII will hold its conference Wednesday, July 28, at 8 p. m. at 1940 Benson Ave.

Each international branch will elect 3 delegates.

The following will be the order of

Workers' School to Train Teachers for Communism Classes

NEW YORK, July 13.—For a long time, there has been a lack, both in the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League, of a sufficient number of capable teachers. The reorganization of the party and league with its emphasis on "Every comrade an active comrade able to carry on Communist work among the masses," has increased the demand for education among party and league members.

For this reason, the National Summer Training School, to be held here July 19 to 31, has added an extra course to its curriculum, "Methods of Teaching." This will consist of—Observation of Model Lessons; how to avoid the lecture system; how to ask questions and develop points; the emphasis on the concrete and on American conditions; the value of students' experiences in class struggles as a basis for data and material; importance of having students express themselves, thus enabling the instructor to note the misunderstandings and errors of the students; the value of class discussion and class expression; the inculcation of the dynamic viewpoint; necessity of drawing conclusions and relating the lesson to present day problems in America; how to keep the lessons within bounds and prevent it from disintegration—these are some of the points that will be explained to and discussed with those who wish to become instructors.

Many comrades, especially of the Young Workers (Communist) League, have already signified their intention of attending this "Teachers Institute." Active comrades who are interested, who feel that they can function in the future as instructors in the party, should communicate with Bert Wolfe, director of the Workers School, Room 38, 105 East 14th St., New York City.

business:

1. Vitalization of the units.

2. Functions of the section.

3. Headquarters.

4. Election campaign.

5. Membership drive.

6. Election of the section committee.

A district executive committee will be present at all conferences.

PASSAIC POLICE SEEK TO FRAME FRANK REMBICZ

To Railroad Clubbing Victim to Prison

PASSAIC, N. J., July 13.—Pursued into his own house, his right of domicile violated, his child snatched from his arms, Frank Rembicz, of 180 Eighth street, was terribly beaten after he was forced down on to his own bed.

Two drunken Passaic policemen, John Noonan and Abram Geene, saw Rembicz come out on his porch as a bus load of scabs were passing. People in the street and children in doorways booed as the scabs passed. With his little four-year-old daughter Josephine in his arms, he stood watching the scene.

Assault Rembicz.

Suddenly the two policemen spotted this striker. In their drunken anger at the demonstration which they could not quell, they ordered him roughly to move on, and struck him a blow in the back to emphasize their orders. Rembicz ran down the hallway to his apartment, his little girl still in his arms. The policemen followed.

Neighbors crowded down the hallway and saw the officers begin to batter at the door with their clubs. They broke thru the thin panels and reached inside for the lock. Little Josephine screamed. The women ran into the room and there, thru the door to a bedroom they saw the police tear the child from her father's arms, and rush to attack him. When the terrible struggle was over, and Rembicz had been beaten to insensibility they carried him unconscious to the patrol wagon. His little girl ran after him, sobbing, and insisted on going with her father since her mother was not at home. Altho the police took her to the hospital they later refused to tell the frantic mother what had become of her.

Uses His Rights.

Frank Rembicz attacked in his own home did all in his power to defend himself but was finally overcome by the two men. Both policemen were cut and bruised by his blows. He is in the Passaic General Hospital, suffering from a possible fracture of the skull.

After the outrage was committed, leaders from strike headquarters went to his home where they found evidences of a terrible battle. Broken pieces of the door, and bloodstained sheets from the bed on which he was beaten were taken as evidence. Seven witnesses have made affidavits of the affair.

The preliminaries for a frame up are being arranged by the police. The local press has been filled with a wild tale (1) an attack upon the police by Rembicz several blocks from his home; (2) an attack at his door step upon the police with a railroad car coupling; (3) an attack upon the police with a hammer, and so forth. All of these conflicting reports have been handed out by the police as a smoke screen under which to charge this innocent man with atrocious assault and frame him for a long term in jail.

Club Strikers.

Officer Edward Hogan of Passaic attacked Joseph Meka, John Mohasky and Joe Mohasky and their wives and children as they were sitting on a bench on their porch.

A number of strikers returning from their meeting were dragged into the Botany mill and beaten into unconsciousness by Herman Zober, son of the Passaic chief of police. They were later released without charges being preferred against them.

Nancy Sandosky Freed of "Assault on Officer" Charge

PASSAIC, N. J., July 13.—Judge William B. Davidson was forced to release Nancy Sandosky, her sister Mamie, and Catherine Toth, who were picked up by a special officer, Max Meyer, on the astounding charge that the three frail girl strikers had attacked him and beaten him up.

Meyer failed to prove that the girls had attacked him or had been disorderly in any way. Judge Davidson, who had held the girls on \$1,600 bail and insisted on cash bail, contrary to the usual custom of the courts in accepting bond balls, was reluctantly forced to acquit the three girls not guilty of the stupid charge of assault and battery.

The bosses' papers have given Meyer great praise for his "heroism" for, say they, "single-handed, he arrested the girls."

A petition presented by tax payers of Dayton Avenue, asking for his removal from that beat was thrown into the scrap basket by the notorious Police Chief Zober.

Laundry Workers Sign Agreement.

SAN FRANCISCO — (FP) — The laundry workers union of San Francisco has signed a new 2-year agreement with laundry owners, hours and wages being unchanged. The local industry is paying the highest wages in the country.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it

LAWRENCE SEEKS TO WIN RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH

Workers Fight Ban of Mill Barons

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 13.—The United Front Committee of Lawrence has appealed the case of Fred Beal, secretary, arrested by police for speaking at an open air meeting. Two other speakers, Professor Harry S. Longfellow Dana, of the Civil Liberties Union and Anthony Ramaglia, Italian organizer of the United Front Committee, were not arrested by the police.

The chief of police refused permits to the United Front Committee to hold its meetings. This action was undoubtedly dictated by the mill owners. According to the city ordinance, the chief of police is obliged to grant a permit for open air meetings on application by an individual or an organization. He grants permits to everybody but workers' organizations.

In court Marshall O'Brien, who arrested Beal, lodged a complaint against him for violating a city ordinance by speaking without a permit. The American Civil Liberties Union and the International Labor Defense are aiding the Lawrence textile workers.

Peppercorn Uses New Trick in A. C. W. Election

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, July 13.—Elections for the joint board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers recently took place in Cleveland. The practice in the Amalgamated has been to put the names on the ballot in alphabetical order. This time, the reactionary business manager Peppercorn, struck upon a new method. He put the names of the 17 administration candidates first on the ballot and those of the progressives at the bottom.

This would not be so bad for the fact that many of the members of the Amalgamated cannot read English very well and furthermore do not know the names of the candidates. Peppercorn therefore got his agents on the job and had them go from shop to shop telling the workers to vote for numbers one to seventeen. This ensured his slate a victory and almost eliminated the progressives from the joint board.

Unquestionably, a administration people generally will proclaim this an honest election. The membership of the Cleveland locals will soon have an opportunity of expressing their opinion about it.

Textile "Problems" to Be Discussed at Brookwood College

KATONAH, N. Y., July 13.—Problems of organizing the textile industry will be discussed at the Textile Institute which opens at Brookwood Labor College today. The United Textile Workers' executive committee will hold its annual meeting in connection with the institute. About 40 persons will attend the institute.

Speakers will include Hugh Fraunce, of the A. F. of L.; Edwin Newdick; Spencer Miller, Jr.; Ethel M. Smith of the Women's Trade Union League; George Soule; A. L. Bernheim, and Stuart Chase of the Labor Bureau and John Sullivan, president of the N. Y. Federation of Labor. Discussion of organization problems will be led by Dr. Arthur W. Calhoun, instructor of economics at Brookwood.

Sheriff Hoffman Ends 30-Day Term in Wheaton Jail

WHEATON, Ill., July 13.—Sheriff Peter M. Hoffman of Cook county was released from the jail here after serving a thirty-day jail term for granting extraordinary liberties to Terry Dragan and Frankie Lake, millionaire bootleggers, while they were supposed to be confined in Cook county jail.

Hoffman will resume his official duties as soon as he gets back to Chicago.

One Auto to Each Six People in U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—There is now one automobile to every six persons in the United States, says a report by the automotive division of the department of commerce, quoting figures as of January 1, revised to June 30, 1936.

The total number of motor cars in the world is found to be 24,589,249, of which 19,954,000 are in the United States, 815,000 in the United Kingdom, 735,000 in France, 715,000 in Canada, 330,000 in Germany and 115,000 in Italy. Australia has 29,000 and Argentina 118,000 cars of all classes.

Afghanistan has only one car to 1,200,000 population, while China has one to 31,871. Only 10 per cent of the cars in France and 2 per cent in Italy are of American make, but Germany bought 25 per cent and Holland 45 per cent of her supply in the United States.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

WORKING CLASS YOUTH RECEIVES EXCELLENT TRAINING IN SUMMER SCHOOL AT WAINO, WISCONSIN

WAINO, Wis., July 13.—The young workers' summer school, conducted by the Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League with the support and co-operation of numerous co-operatives, workers' clubs and women's sections in the Minnesota-Wisconsin-Michigan district, opened several weeks ago at Waino, a farming community six miles from Brule and about 40 miles from Superior, Wis. A large part of the population here are Finns, among whom there is a strong progressive tendency which is led by a comparatively well-organized and active Workers (Communist) Party and Young Workers League group.

We now have 60 students at the school. Most of them are between the ages of 16 and 21, with a few a little younger and four or five beyond 21. Most of the students are from Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, but we have one or two from North and South Dakota as well as two boys from Astoria, Ore. Most of the students are American-born youths of Finnish parentage. It is our hope and purpose to draw into the school more of the youth of other nationalities, also in the schools that will be held in the future.

Comrades A. J. Hayes, of Superior and Oliver Carlson are our instructors. Comrade Toivo Tenhunen, who has been very active in building the Young Workers (Communist) League movement in this district, and who was a student at the courses held last year, is now technical manager of these courses and occupies himself in making everyone's stay here comfortable, attending to the numerous details that are necessary in the school community. And last but surely not least, we must mention the two capable cooks, Comrades Sannah Hill and her assistant, Mrs. Nurmi.

Four Periods.

The following subjects are taught by Comrade Hayes: Sociology, Public Speaking, American Social and Labor History. In addition he directs in learning red songs, group games and athletics. Comrade Carlson instructs in Marxian or Political Economics, Current Events and Workers Journalism, Working Class Theories and particularly revolutionary class struggle theory. Both Hayes and Carlson lecture on "forum" subjects, that is, subjects that are of special interest but do not require more than two or three periods at the most, such as lectures and discussions on religion, workers' youth and capitalist sports, etc. In the forum period it is planned to hold debates between students on various subjects. Special lectures on the co-operative movement have to be delivered by Comrades George Halonen, educational director, and Ekel Ronn, manager, of the Co-operative Central Exchange.

One of the most important subjects on the curriculum is Young Workers (Communist) League organization and the entire forenoon each Saturday is taken up by the work of the model shop nuclei. The students are divided into nuclei according to their own occupations and the entire group operates as the youth of an actual local organization of the league. We even have cards, stamps and other supplies.

Nuclei Function.

Separate from the model league organizations and other activities, which include circle discussions, etc., the student body meets each Friday to discuss and act on matters pertaining to student activities at the school, such as discipline, entertainments, the work of our numerous working committees, etc. The students have elected from among themselves a Student Council of nine members, which is the highest body in the system of student control. Chairman of all the important standing committees, as the committees for discipline, the wall-paper or editorial committee, school correspondents committees and others, are members of the executive council, which is a permanent organization for the whole school period but any of its members may be recalled and new ones put in their places whenever that is desired. In the meetings of the student body the instructors have voice but no vote. In disciplinary matters the final decision rests with the instructors, however, as the short duration of the school does not make it possible to develop a complete and self-reliant system of student control.

Chief Factory Inspector of Illinois

STATE ADMITS INCREASING CHILD LABOR

Chief Factory Inspector Wm. H. Curran admitted in his report that the Illinois employers are increasing their violation of the state child labor laws.

The Illinois law prohibits children under 14 from working for compensation during school hours, before 7 o'clock in the morning or after 6 in the evening. It also prohibits employers from working children under 16 more than six days a week, eight hours a day and before 7 in the morning and after 7 in the evening. Another provision debar employers from putting children under 16 to work in a large number of prohibited occupations regarded as detrimental to health and dangerous to life. Of course all the laws are only on paper. The government can only use police against workers, but against the employers they are helpless and can't do anything against the violation of laws.

Mr. Curran in his statement said as follows: Owners of fruit, vegetable and grocery stores persistently violate the law by employing children under 16 on machines. That violations occur is demonstrated not only by the work in the factory inspection division, but also by the fact that not infrequently children under 16 injured while working on power machinery, are reported to the industrial commission.

The young workers must raise their fight against the exploitation of children and do their utmost to put a stop to this evil.

Dangers Facing the Working Girl.

The young working girl, who is terribly exploited and getting low wages, is facing many dangers in looking for a job thru the various newspaper ads.

Some gentlemen advertised for young girls. He had no office and no jobs to offer, but used this ad as a means of luring the young girls for an entirely different purpose.

This happened in New York. The police discovered a whole gang of such "employers." Of course it happens mostly with unorganized girls, who do not want to enter the union. Only thru the union, which distributes jobs to its members, are the working girls safe in looking for jobs.

Open Letter of the Y. C. L. G. in Support of the British Strike

The central committee of the Y. C. L. G. has addressed to the central committee of the S. A. J. of Germany an open letter, which begins by the reproduction of the telegram of the Y. C. L. G. to the Y. S. I., drawing therefrom the deduction of joint active support. The following practical measures are proposed:

1. Formation of committees of action of the proletarian youth in all districts and localities in support of the British struggle.

2. Organization of a campaign for the committees of action with the object of inducing young workers to support the strike of the British workers, especially in the mining districts of Upper Silesia and in Hamburg.

3. Joint sympathy demonstrations and manifestations of the working class youth for the British workers on strike, particularly united participation in the demonstrations to be held on Wednesday throughout the country.

4. Energetic participation in joint actions.

Every Worker Correspondent must be a subscriber to the American Worker Correspondent. Are you one?

Italian Youth Sends Delegation to Russia

A conference was held in Italy of various youth organizations, which decided to send a youth delegation to the Union of Socialist Soviet Russia in order to observe the conditions of the Russian youth. The delegation will soon leave Italy and will spend a few weeks in Russia. This will be the best means of getting real information about the conditions in Russia, which are hidden by the fascist newspapers.

Spartakiad-Olympiad-1928

At Moscow, U. S. S. R. in August, 1928, there is to be held a tremendous demonstration of the development of the movement for workers' sports and athletics at the International Spartakiad. All workers' sports athletic and physical culture clubs are invited to participate. Inquiries and requests for information are flooding the offices of the Red Sports International at Moscow. From time to time bulletins of information and announcements will be available.

At the same time, in Amsterdam, the Olympiad will be participated in by bourgeois sports organizations.

IN THE July Issue



of the

Workers Monthly

Articles About the

American Revolution

American Civil War

Furriers' Strike

Trade Union Insurance

Tasks of the American

Communist Movement

Mexico

China

British General Strike

Moscow Uprising, 1905

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Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

LAND GRABBERS IN MONTANA GET LEGAL SANCTION

Court Decision Favors Sharks

By MARGARET HELANDER
(Worker Correspondent)

PLENTYWOOD Mont. July 13.—For the first time in years, the farmers in this district have had something like a decent crop in view, but the bankers who have mortgages on the property of the farmers, and the loan sharks who have rights in the crops know this also. Consequently a new kink in the law has been handed down by Judge Letzer who comes to Sheridan County to try county cases. This allows the court to issue writs of possession to the purchasers of foreclosed lands before the period of redemption is up.

"Move Off!" In this way a number of farmers who have hoped for a little income for their long spring and summer's work are being dispossessed of their lands, and have been requested to move off. This section of the state has been the happy hunting ground of loan sharks for the many poor years we have had, and now that something green is peeking above the ground, these sharks are busier than ever, legally taking away every possible thing of value from the unfortunate farmers.

Council of Action. The Council of Action of the Progressive Farmers of Montana, a very powerful organization in this state, is taking the matter of these land-grabbers into their hands, and hopes by bringing the cause of the dozens of dispossessed workers to the supreme court of the state that something might be done to relieve the distress.

Seattle Boosts The Daily Worker Thru Street Meetings

By a Worker Correspondent.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 13.—Large and enthusiastic crowds of workers gather nightly and listen attentively at the corner of Occidental avenue and Washington street to Vincent Brown of the Machineists' Union speak on the need of a strong workers' press.

With conditions so rotten in the lumber camps, with thousands of men walking the streets looking for work and beginning to realize that under this dog-eat-dog system there is no hope for bettering their economic conditions they are eagerly looking for a way out.

At these street meetings DAILY WORKERS are sold like hot cakes. At two meetings over the July 4 holidays, 250 copies were sold. Comrades in other cities could increase the circulation of THE DAILY WORKER thru this method and help in building a mighty workers' press to combat the falsehoods of the plunder-bond sheets.

Fairy Tales for Workers' Children

By Herminia Zur Mühlen.

Translation by Ida Dalis.

Illustrated with black and white drawings from the original German edition and four color plates and cover designs by Lydia Gibson.

A book that children will treasure and one that will instill in their minds a pride of being in the ranks of the working class.

For your child—and the children of other workers get this book!

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By Mary Marcy.

A splendid book of interesting and educational poems for children with 71 striking wood cuts.

\$2.00

Cloth Bound.

LETTERS FROM OUR READERS

A Steel Workers' Letter.

Gary, Ind., July 2, 1926.
Editor DAILY WORKER,
1113 West Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Please allow space for this letter in your paper.
To the Steel Workers of America and
Especially to the Workers of the
Calumet District:

Greetings—
You know that for the past eighteen years of the steel mills we have had to undergo many things not fitting into the well-being of the employee.

There have been long hours, bad and dangerous working conditions, poor pay—men injured and killed, without the proper sympathy and consideration to either the victim or his family. The men, fearful of losing their jobs, are afraid to speak the truth of their own convictions or attempt to defend their own cause, and because of this very fear there has arisen unrest and discontent amongst them and the cry has gone out that they are not getting their just deserts. Something must be done. Still they do not stand up as men and attempt to reason out the things first amongst themselves, with justice to both themselves and dependents, and then take their demands up with the steel company.

It is very true that labor must take its place in the world of affairs, for labor creates everything that capital demands. Therefore labor must help rule the world, because the laborer better knows the needs, dangers and responsibilities connected with its part of carrying on the great accomplishments of civilization, now and in the future. This can best be done by organization and standing for the rights of all men concerned.

Therefore, let the employer put himself mentally in the worker's shoes and see with his mind's eye how the same fare—working hours, conditions, dangers, disinterested concern for his safety, dependents, protection—would strike him, should he have been the worker instead of the pampered employer, and I am sure, in all fairness to the thoughtless, rich, soft-handed employer, there will be a human thrill of sympathy for humanity, even the least fortunate, than themselves, which will enable even the steel company to lift the standard of treatment for the mill workers and their dependents.

For the past eighteen years of my life I have lived in Gary and having worked in the mills, given it close observation, both while there and since leaving its employ, and find that the thing that has greatly hindered the Negro mill worker's progress has been that of poor leadership. He has had no desire to follow anyone that offered, stood for, or lived cleanly morally and financially, but always preferred the preacher or politician or any other person who did not fight low morals, greed, graft or his many other weaknesses. He has always been ready to listen to the self whose highest ambition was to sell and his own desire to prey upon the vices and weaknesses of his race with the lowest morality. They have polluted and desecrated the sanctity of their churches, homes, clubs and fraternal activities to the same demon. Within the black race there is an abundance of intelligence, decency, pride, bravery in the right and unselfish co-laborers willing to go side by side with men or women or both in helping to lead the race gently back to the right path. There are many white men and women, rich and poor, who are willing to help the black race hold and regain its rightful place amongst the nations' workers and doers of the world.

I say the black man in the steel mills should organize with the white workers and do his share as a man in helping the steel employer and the steel worker to a better, purer, truer understanding of the painful conditions under which they labor today in the mills, and the employer will rejoice in the good done by, to and for all concerned.

Looking forward to that more understanding day of co-operation and sympathy between all concerned, I am, Respectfully and sincerely yours,
Manuel Lark.

WRITE AS YOU FIGHT!

How can you be an internationalist, if you don't practice what you preach? Do your share of promoting the idea of internationalism by joining an organization created for that purpose. Write for free pamphlets, "Education and Philately," by M. Boubon; to Philately International, 1 Tverskaja Jamskaja No. 8, Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Correspondence in all languages and in the International Language, Esperanto.

UNION CONFLICT SHOWS NEED OF AMALGAMATION

Cement Workers' Pres., Threatened Scabbing

By a Worker Correspondent.

Last Tuesday a conflict arose in the Chicago unions which shows the necessity of amalgamation. Local 464 of the Street Paving Engineers, thru Jack LaBay, business agent, pulled out their men on the Chicago highways, demanding that the chauffeurs driving tractors and small trucks, who already belong to Local 731 of the chauffeurs, leave that union and join the engineers, who drive steam rollers, etc., etc.

They were out four days on Chicago work, then threatened to call out all men through the county. The contractors thought it a good time to break the union.

Apparently, as a result, F. A. Schief, president of Local 76 of the Cement Workers' Union, called the business agent of Local 731, chauffeurs, Elwyn Flynn, and Jack LaBay of 464 of the engineers, to his office at 314 Harrison street. Schief told them to "get together and settle the jurisdictional row or Local 76 would send its men in to take the engineers' jobs."

Schief, who is a union representative on the arbitration board of the Landis award, told the engineers that their wage, \$14 a day, is "too damned much for a workman." Following this the engineers went back on the old basis.

Italian Bakers of Philadelphia Win All Strike Demands

By a Worker Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The strike of the Italian bakers organized in Local No. 8 of the Amalgamated Food Workers was settled with an almost 100% victory for the men.

The Italian baker bosses who were so emphatic in their refusal to meet a committee of the union to talk over the terms of settlement, were finally brought to terms after a representative of the department of labor appeared on the scene.

The demands of the workers were of such elementary nature that the representative of the department supported them completely. The bosses finally agreed to meet a committee of the union, provided the president and organizer of the union were not on the committee. The respective officers, Brothers Emilio Berardi and Oswald Burelli, made themselves particularly obnoxious for the bosses by their tireless efforts in the strike. The union sent a committee in which neither of the officers were represented, but the committee had to report back to the executive board before final action was taken. The bosses therefore finally agreed to meet also with the officers of the union.

The following demands were agreed upon:

1. An increase in wages ranging from \$7.00 to \$15.00.
2. All scabs to be fired from the jobs they now hold.
3. New men to be procured thru the union office.
4. A shop chairman in each shop.
5. When the union cannot supply men the boss has the right of getting men, but they must become members of the union or be fired.

This settlement, although far from ideal, has given to the bakery workers immediate relief thru the raise in wages and recognition of the union. By means of the latter they will be able to make still further gains.

The bosses agreed to an adjustment on the hours of labor and on Sunday work. For this purpose a committee from each side will meet and attempt to arrive at satisfactory agreement.

There are still a handful (5) of bosses who are playing the die-hard role. The union, however, with the return of most of the men to the shops will be able to concentrate fire on them and will very soon bring them to terms.

Get your friends to subscribe to the American Worker Correspondent. The price is only 50 cents a year.

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(Workers organized as consumers)

4301 8th Avenue

Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO MOSCOW!

Subs of June 26, 28, 29 and 30

BOSTON, MASS.—	Points	Total
F. Alsen	20	175
L. F. Allen	45	45
Morris Glass	100	100
J. Kaleta	45	145
Kilinski	20	20
M. K. K.	10	140
Elizabeth Ozer	50	50
E. P. K.	120	2,935
Bloom, Springfield, Mass.	165	870
R. K. K.	20	20
H. J. Skakun, Hudson, Mass.	130	130
H. C. Fillmore, Taunton, Mass.	110	110
Joe K. K.	20	1,070
Alexander Simpson, Jersey City, N. J.	100	100
Mary Halpin, Newark, N. J.	100	220
W. L. Morgoff, New Haven, Conn.	10	10
NEW YORK CITY—	Points	Total
Sarah Ballam	30	30
M. B. K.	20	20
A. Chorover	45	1,425
J. Cooper	30	30
I. Drucker	45	45
Prosper Goeppert	400	480
M. Goeppert	200	200
Leo Hofbauer	20	120
A. Kagan	130	225
Rebecca Kaplan	20	20
Chas. Krumbin	20	20
J. Lapidus	20	20
S. Leibowitz	20	1,080
L. Lerner	45	45
Max Manas	100	190
R. A. Martinez	20	290
R. A. Martinez	20	290
M. Pasternak	20	80
R. Ragotin	100	100
B. R. R.	100	100
B. Schwartz	30	30
Shalagon	100	100
Arthur Smith	70	710
L. Stern	100	850
U. J. U.	20	145
B. U.	20	20
S. Yonas	130	240
H. G. Higgins, Collinsville, Conn.	80	80
H. D. Deutch, Belmar, N. Y.	45	45
Pauline Berzon, Edgemere, L. I.	45	45
H. D. D.	20	20
A. Hoffman, Allentown, Pa.	140	140
E. Leibowitz, Baltimore, Md.	100	210
PITTSBURGH, PA.—	Points	Total
Nik Almola	100	100
L. L. L.	45	45
Pauline Olsen	45	45
Steve Stanley	40	185
Joseph P. Kamp, Wilkes Barre, Pa.	10	10
Peter Thomas, Reading, Pa.	20	20
Mary Krivy, S. Bethlehem, Pa.	20	20
M. A. H. H.	45	100
BUFFALO, N. Y.—	Points	Total
David Krauth	45	45
A. Rabinoff	45	45
Jack Spinnin, Schenectady, N. Y.	315	315
Anton Korbel, Edgett, N. Y.	45	45
John Makrill, Ambridge, Pa.	45	145
J. Kasper, E. Pittsburgh, Pa.	725	5,480
Moise Babuch, Albany, N. Y.	55	55
PITTSBURGH, PA.—	Points	Total
B. Dicker	100	100
A. Horvat	100	100
W. H. H.	45	7,505
Stephen P. Fello, Glassport, Pa.	20	20
Pete Ivanac, Leisenring, Pa.	40	40
CLEVELAND, OHIO—	Points	Total
Joseph Sroubek	20	30
John Stieber, Columbus, Ohio	100	100
Kon Osterka, Neffa, Ohio	95	95
CLEVELAND, OHIO—	Points	Total
C. E. Baehler	100	1,295
F. Davy	300	1,330
S. H. H.	45	45
M. Popovich, Warren, Ohio	145	315
H. C. Nicol, Zanesville, Ohio	20	20
DETROIT, MICH.—	Points	Total
M. J. Brsevich	100	100
A. K. K.	100	100
Robert Monteth	100	100
John Reich	100	100
Wm. Reynolds	100	100
Jessie Sirota	45	190
A. Victor	380	1,605
S. H. H.	45	45
J. Linke, Grand Rapids, Mich.	45	45
Workers Club, Newberry, Mich.	45	45
W. H. H.	10	10
S. H. H.	45	45
Oakley Johnson, Ann Arbor, Mich.	45	45
CHICAGO, ILL.—	Points	Total
M. Browder	130	130
Clara Garfinkel	45	45
H. H. H.	45	45
D. R. Liph	100	100
Wm. O'Neill	20	20
S. H. H.	45	45
Paul Simons	30	30
Wm. Wicks	100	100
J. W. W.	45	45
Evan Tikvachoff, Gary, Ind.	45	45
E. Hugo Oehler, Kansas City, Mo.	55	1,910
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—	Points	Total
C. Abrams	20	20
J. R. Kovach	100	100
S. H. H.	20	20
WAUWATOSA, WIS.—	Points	Total
Tony Gomanach	100	100
O. R. Zimmerman	40	160
J. K. K.	1,025	1,025
Ant. Abraham, Oak Forest, Ill.	20	20
Chris Zetterlund, Beloit, Minn.	100	100
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—	Points	Total
H. J. Muller	20	20
ST. PAUL, MINN.—	Points	Total
M. Brodsky	100	100
H. H. H.	50	50
Moris Poberasky	195	195
H. Roast	200	200
S. H. H.	380	380
P. A. Anderson, Hiteman, Iowa	45	45
W. S. Jenkins, Hiteman, Iowa	45	45
G. Tomlinson, Hiteman, Iowa	100	100
J. H. H.	45	45
Idaho	45	45
Frank Palm, Astoria, Oregon	20	20
SEATTLE, WASH.—	Points	Total
Peter Sisk	45	45
Joe Skrell	20	20
Robert A. Smith, Bend, Oregon	100	100
S. S. Oasato, Ilwaco, Wash.	100	100
K. K. K.	45	45
V. Gosheff, Ryderson, Wash.	45	45
A. Kerr, Eureka, Calif.	20	185
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—	Points	Total
John Kopp	20	20
Paul C. Reiss	1,965	10,270
Clarence and Jim, Oakland, Cal.	200	200
A. Segal, San Francisco, Cal.	85	85
J. K. K.	45	45
J. Lebban, Santa Barbara, Cal.	45	45
H. Hagensen, Houston, Texas	45	45
J. Black, Houston, Texas	45	45
J. Stidham, Annona, Texas	75	75
Thomas A. Evan, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada	45	45
Wm. Hart, Secy, Anyox, B. C., Can.	45	45
Library, Anyox, B. C., Can.	45	45
BOSTON, MASS.—	Points	Total
S. Altunin	40	40
E. P. K.	40	3,575
Nicholas B. Shara, Sanford, Me.	100	100
O. Menegon, Corona, L. I., N. Y.	45	45
John Stanley, Elizabeth, N. J.	100	340
John Machinas, Hartford, Conn.	20	20
H. Silverstein, Newark, N. J.	205	205
NEW YORK CITY—	Points	Total
Anna Ayeroff	20	120
John Kopp	20	20
John Carmelo	20	20
P. B. Cowdery	110	735
Harold Kopp	40	240
Caroline Kanta	20	20
Leo Kling	400	5,445
E. L. L.	10	10
Henry Mautner	150	465

A NEW NOVEL

Upton Sinclair

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WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

J. Arnold Ross, oil operator, formerly Jim Ross, teamster, drives with his thirteen-year-old son, Bunny, to Beach City to sign a lease for a new oil field. Meeting his "Lease Hound," Ben Skutt, in a hotel he goes to meet a group of small property owners whose land he wants for drilling. But other oil concerns have been intriguing and the meeting breaks up in a row. Bunny meets Paul Watkins, son of a Holy Roller, who has run away from home. They become friends but Paul leaves for other parts before their acquaintance is very old. Dad begins to drill in Prospect Hill near Beach City. He needs the roads fixed and smooths the pain of a city official. In short order his first well, "Ross-Bankside No. 1," is begun. Dad spends busy days in his little office and Bunny is always with him—learning about oil. Bertie, Bunny's sister, comes home from finishing school on a vacation. She is very snobbish. Her Aunt Emma has been trying to make a lady of her. Bunny tells Bertie about Paul. Bertie doesn't like Bunny to know such "Horrid Fellows." In the meantime Dad is getting along with his well. With many careful and toilsome mechanical operations, Ross-Bankside No. 1 is ready to drill and by noon the next day has filled up the first tank. In a week Dad had several more derricks under way. He was working hard with everything coming his way. Bunny asks his Dad to take a rest and go quail hunting over in the San Elido valley. Dad protests that it's too far away and is told that that's where Paul's family is and they're up against it and Bunny wants to help them. Finally Dad was persuaded. They get their camping outfit ready and the next day arrive at the Watkins ranch. The old man comes out and with little Eli and the three girls tagging behind show them a place where they can camp.

It was growing so cold that the little fire no longer sufficed for comfort; so the Watkins family took their departure, and Dad and Bunny set up the tent, and stowed their goods in it, and Bunny did his job of puffing at the mattress until it was full. The stars were shining, so they made their bed in the open. After spreading the blankets, they took off their shoes and outside clothing, and laid them in the tent, and crawled under the blankets in a hurry—gee, but that cold made you jump! Bunny snuggled up into a ball, and lay there, feeling the night breeze on his forehead; and he remarked: "Say, Dad, what is the Church of the True Word?"

Dad chuckled. "The poor old crack-brain," he said; I had to get some way to shut him up."

They lay still, and pretty soon Dad was breathing deeply. But the boy, though he was tired, did not go to sleep at once. He lay thinking: Dad's code was different from the one which Bunny had decided to follow. Dad would lie, whenever he considered it necessary; he would argue that the other person could not use the truth, or had no right to it in the particular circumstances. And yet, this also was plain, Dad didn't want Bunny to follow the same code. He would tell Bunny to say nothing, but he would never tell Bunny to lie; and as a rule, when he had to do any lying, he would do it out of Bunny's presence! There were lots of things like that; Dad smoked cigars, and he took a drink now and then, but he didn't want Bunny to smoke or to drink. It was queer.

Bunny's head and face were cold, but the rest of him was warm, and he was drifting, drifting off; his thoughts became a blur—but then suddenly he was wide awake again. What was that? The mattress was rocking; it rolled you from side to side, so that you had to put out your elbows. "Dad!" cried Bunny. "What's that?" And Dad came suddenly awake; he sat up, and Bunny sat up—putting his two hands out to keep himself steady. "By jimmie!" cried Dad. "An earthquake!"

Sure enough, an earthquake! And say, it was queer to feel the solid ground, that you counted on, shaking you about like that! The tree began to creak over their heads, as if a wind were rocking it; they jumped up and got out from under. A clamor arose, a bleating and moaning—the goats, who liked this sensation even less than the humans, having no ideas of earth structures and geological faults to steady their minds. And then came another kind of clamor—from the Watkins family, who apparently had rushed out of their cabin. "Glory hallelujah! Jesus, save us! Lord, have mercy!"

Dad said, "It's all over now; let's crawl in, or we'll have them folks up here praying over us."

Bunny obeyed, and they lay still. "Gee, that was a terrible earthquake!" whispered the boy. "Do you think it knocked down any cities?"

"It was likely jist local," answered Dad. "They have lots of them up here in this hill country."

"Then you'd think the Watkinses would be used to them." "They enjoy makin' a fuss, I guess. They don't have so much excitement in their lives." And that was all Dad had to say. He had plenty of excitement in his own life, and was not specially interested in earthquakes, and still less in the ravings of religious maniacs. He was soon fast asleep again.

But Bunny lay and listened. The Watkins family had "let go," and were having a regular holy jumping service, out there under the cold white stars. They shouted, they prayed, they laughed and sang, they cried "Glory! Glory!" and "Amen!" and "Selah!" and other words which Bunny did not understand, but

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Will Coolidge Run?—He Will!

The prediction of Senator Cummins that Coolidge will not run again is more of an indication of the demoralization in the ranks of the Coolidge supporters than an accurate forecast.

Undoubtedly Cummins is still somewhat groggy from the drubbing administered by Brookhart with the aid of thousands of impoverished farmers, but as one who "knows his goulash," as the slang of the day so forcibly puts it, his opinion is entitled to some consideration.

The frantic denials coming from the Coolidge camp, where 50 marines slumber when the flies will let them, are enough to arouse suspicion. If there is one thing certain about Coolidge it is that he rarely means what he says in public statements. Our experience does not include his private life but we are willing to hazard the opinion that Cummins, the Coolidge standard bearer on the Iowa battlefield, knows the president's mind just a little better than he does himself.

No more disastrous public statement concerning an American president has been made since the collapse of the Wilsonian myth moved some of his former followers to emit high shrieks giving the low down on the erstwhile savior of a wicked world.

Interesting things are brought out by the official denial which some of the Coolidge retainers made the mistake of amplifying. We are told, for instance, that "Coolidge will run if the country continues prosperous." We have our own opinion of the present prosperity and so have several million farmers, but the statement indicates a weakening of the belief that Coolidge and prosperity are synonymous.

We think that Coolidge will run whether prosperity continues or not. But the direction he takes is the important thing.

Coolidge is on the run right now. That much at least may be gathered from the frank statement of Cummins. But with a slackening of the activity in industrial centers and a curtailment of installment buying, which the banks are already beginning to urge, he will begin to gallop, not towards but away from the White House, and as the rumble of resentment in the middle west and west rolls eastward, it will take a panting posse and a detachment of the trail-hardened Haitian marines to find him.

There is no haven for Coolidge out where the tall corn grows.

British Apologists Discover Ford

Norman Angell, noted British publicist, has rushed in where angels (no pun intended) fear to tread and tried to reply to Trotsky's book "Whither England?" according to a London dispatch to the New York Times.

The extent to which Angell has succeeded may be judged from a statement made by J. L. Garvin, in a review of the book in *The Observer*, that Marx has been refuted by Henry Ford. The learned Mr. Garvin states:

When Henry Ford had the idea of a minimum wage of \$5 per day for his workers, with profit-sharing on a large scale, he knocked the bottom out of abstract Marxism deduced from studies in the British Museum.

Angell's book is entitled, "Must Britain Travel the Moscow Road?" and he does not agree with Comrade Trotsky that Britain is in decline.

But the Angell argument is destroyed by the one statement we quote and for the reason that he found it necessary to go outside his own country to find a Henry Ford.

Henry Fords are possible only in countries where capitalism is still on the upgrade—America but not Britain.

Such enterprises, which no more constitute a refutation of Marxism than does the smaller profit-sharing of the British soap manufacturer, Lord Leverhulme, are possible only in countries with enormous natural resources, occupying a superior place in world economy, with great colonial fields of exploitation where no revolts are in progress and no serious competition has to be faced from other nations.

In a word, in a country whose imperialistic enterprises have not as yet reached their maximum development.

If Henry Fords were to be found in England, Comrade Trotsky would have had no basis for his book, there would have been no general strike, England would not have lost her steel and coal trade.

But not because Henry Fords create a stable capitalism, but because a stable capitalism creates Henry Fords.

Sad News for Patriots

Only 600 deluded individuals have registered for the Citizens' Military Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, altho the war department very kindly made preparations to take care of 900, according to the *Chicago Tribune*. As a consequence there is great disappointment in militarist circles by the failure to get the expected number of other people to prepare to die for Morgan's country.

There is not much we can say for our home town as a rule, but we gladly record the fact that the military training camp idea has not been "sold" to any great extent.



Will it come to this in the British coal strike?

The "Monroe Doctrine of American Industry"

The Third in the Series—All Slogans of American Imperialism—Vice-President Woll's New Announcement—Is Official Attitude of American Federation of Labor—"Constructive" Organization of Industry—Salute to Herbert Hoover—Fascist Dictatorship in a New Guise—New York Times Speaks Approvingly—Passaic and A. F. of L. Official—dom—A Concrete Example of "Co-operation"—Saving Industry from the Workers.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

WE have the Monroe doctrine—to be taken straight as the slogan under which American imperialism carries out its penetration and conquest of Latin America.

We have the "Monroe Doctrine of Labor" formulated at the El Paso convention of the American Federation of Labor—the slogan under which the officialdom and labor aristocracy of the A. F. of L. war on revolutionary tendencies in the Latin-American labor movements and carries on the work of Wall Street in the ranks of labor in those nations where American financial capital has been invested.

NOW we have the "Monroe Doctrine of American Industry," enunciated by no less a personage than Matthew Woll, vice-president of the A. F. of L., in the latest number of the official organ of the Photo Engravers' Union, of which he is president.

Under the last slogan, if, as we believe, Woll is voicing the official attitude of the executive council of the A. F. of L., and the heads of the international and national unions, is to be carried out those multifarious schemes ranging from the B. & O. plan to "labor" banking and insurance companies.

Woll bases his argument on the proposal ratified at the Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L. calling for "a conference of organized labor, organized farmers and trade associations under the direction of Secretary of Commerce Hoover. The purpose of the conference is to consider the elimination of difficulties preventing the constructive organization of industry." (Emphasis mine.)

FOR the inclusion of organized farmers in such a conference some argument could be made but the inclusion of trade associations and the presence of Herbert Hoover, the petted darling of Wall Street in the post of secretary of commerce in the Coolidge cabinet, stamps this proposal for what it is—a council of war which will elect a general staff to make war upon the living standards of masses of unorganized and unskilled workers with the labor aristocrats receiving some of the loot in return for their services to American capitalism.

That this arrangement is already in force without the formality of a conference is proved by the denunciation of the Passaic strike—a strike of low-paid and mostly unskilled workers—in conjunction with the textile barons and the citizens' committee organized by the Passaic chamber of commerce.

Woll continues: "American industry is working out for itself a great body of constructive law. Not all of this is wise

law BUT ITS MAIN TENDENCY IS CONSTRUCTIVE AND PROGRESSIVE.

It is industrial law made by men who know their field and their subject. Political law, when it touches industry, FOR THE MOST PART FUMBLES AND FAILS.

One can almost hear the cheers from Wall Street.

Just what does Woll mean? HE means exactly what the industrial lords and their newspapers and lobbyists mean when they denounce "governmental interference in industry."

What he is proposing is the most sinister thing ever uttered by a labor union official—not that it has not been mentioned by other fascist-minded labor officials but because Woll is proposing in detail and in cold blood a fascist dictatorship for America with the labor aristocrats, the well-to-do farmers, and the middle class professional and trading elements in the role of the Italian blackshirts.

I DO not say that Woll has bought himself a black shirt and is preparing to lead the fascist hosts to glory or the grave. I do not believe so principally because Woll is a sure thing player and such a project contains a certain element of risk. Objectively, however, this is where his proposal leads altho he probably has not thought it out any further than to the pleasant moment when he can, as a "constructive" labor leader, snuggle warmly into the same couch with Elbert Gary and have his picture in all the company magazines.

Woll has made a good start. The New York Times publishes his statements with favorable comment:

HE finds that the American workmen are wholly at variance in the philosophy and procedure followed by European workers. INSTEAD OF DENOUNCING CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY, OF PUTTING EMPLOYERS AGAINST EMPLOYEES, OR DIVIDING AMERICAN FARMERS AND BUSINESSMEN, he calls upon all elements in our productive life to join in a conference for the purpose of having these groups work out their respective problems with one another and with the state acting merely in an advisory and guiding spirit. (Times, July 11.)

Will Vice-President Woll now inform us if he is also in favor of the state "acting merely in an advisory and guiding spirit" in the strike of the Passaic textile workers, which he has joined in denouncing, in the face of its support by hundreds of A. F. of L. local unions and central bodies?

ANOTHER question, for this is a serious matter and we untutored

Communist workers want to be clear about it:

Has Vice-President Woll given his theory of the "guiding and advisory" role of the state a practical test by calling to the attention of a very minor branch of the American state, to wit—the Passaic police force—the fact that their actions in clubbing, shooting, bombing and arresting the Passaic textile workers is in direct violation of his idea of the function of the state?

BUT these are rhetorical questions and we do not expect an answer. As a matter of fact we do not need it because we have our answer in both the American Federationist, official organ of the A. F. of L. to which Vice-President Woll is a frequent contributor, and the Textile Worker, official organ of the United Textile Workers, in the form of advertisements of the Forstmann & Hoffmann, Botany and Gera textile mills against which the Passaic strike was declared.

THIS smelly sample of the goods Woll has for sale, "working out their respective problems in co-operation with one another," in our opinion will not stimulate the demand for his commodity altho it may enable Woll and his fellow-bureaucrats to stipulate thirty-one instead of thirty pieces of silver.

But the above is only what lawyers call "corroborative evidence."

WOLL himself furnishes the proof of what his purposes are and it may be remarked in this connection that his type of labor official appears to worry much more about the subjective factor of European working class developments influencing the American masses than do the spokesmen of the ruling class. More closely in touch with the masses, even tho fearing them, having risen from the ranks of the workers, these labor officials sense much quicker than their masters the response of American workers, feeble tho it may be as yet, to the rapid development of the class struggle in Europe and the growing power of the workers and peasants of Soviet Russia.

SO we find Vice-President Woll giving a solemn warning to the enemies of conscious labor:

American leaders of modern thought believe that either State ownership or State regulation must eventually develop a political bureaucracy leading straight to State socialism, strangling to death the finest and fullest possibilities of our almost MIRACULOUS industrial plant.

THEY VIEW WITH GREAT APPREHENSION, AND RIGHTLY SO, DEVELOPMENTS IN FOREIGN LANDS. (Emphasis Mine.)

The Children of the Southland

By NORMAN BURLER.

UNDER the flaming sun of the Southland, from Texas to Virginia, thousands of frail little children, black and white, toil long hours hoeing cotton or doing other work in the fields. Whole families are busy at this work and the tots yet too small to handle a hoe toddle along behind their mothers. The wages for adults at this kind of work range from \$1.25 to \$2.00 a day.

WEST of the Mississippi, thousands of people live the life of the Cro-Magnon men of thousands of years ago. Large families are crowded into one and two-room mud huts. Especially is this true of the border towns. The progress American imperialism is making in subjugating Mexico is quite noticeable. American slushy moving pictures and jazz are doing their work far more effectively than anything the army could do. The children, like the American children are early forced into the business of creating profits for those who control their country by controlling the means by which the people make their living.

EAST of the Mississippi, conditions could hardly be said to be better. Instead of mud huts, frame huts

make their appearance. At first sight they appear to be a cross between a pig pen and a chicken-coop. In these huts the workers of tomorrow are bred and are soon out in the fields trotting behind their mothers and sisters who push the plows thru the furrows of southern plantations.

From dawn to dusk, we see the little ones slaving in the fields. Now and then the sight is broken by a prison camp and a slave driver, whip in hand ready to enforce his commands.

WE distinguish between prison camps and fields of wage laborers only by having autoists explain to us which is which. The sight of frail-faced little boys and girls who wave to us occasionally, stopping an instant in their work, makes us choke with tears and the little poem from the Young Communist International Bulletin is forcibly brought to our minds that:

No fledgling feeds the father bird
No chicken feeds the hen
No kitten mouses for the cat
These glories are for men.
We are the wisest, strongest race
Long may our praise be sung.
The only animal alive
That lives upon its young."

ELECTRIC POWER BIG FACTOR IN REDUCING COAL TONNAGE FIGURES

By LELAND OLDS,

Federated Press Correspondent.

Since 1918 more efficient use of coal in industry has cost tens of thousands of miners their jobs, according to the U. S. bureau of mines. But for that, the market for bituminous coal would have been 60,000,000 tons a year greater than it is today.

Class I railroads have reduced consumption of coal per 1,000 gross ton-miles from 176 lbs. in 1917 to 140 lbs. in 1925, a decrease of 20 per cent. Consumption of coal per passenger train car-mile has been reduced from 19.4 lbs. to 16.1 lbs., or 17 per cent. The iron and steel industry has reduced the coking coal used in producing a ton of pig iron from 3,577 lbs. to 3,248 lbs., or 9 per cent.

Electric Power Big Factor. The growing use of electrical power makes the efficient use of coal in central power plants of particular importance to coal diggers. The bureau figures show that where in 1919 about 1 ton of coal was consumed in the in-

dustry for every 1,000,000 kilowatt-hours of current, by 1925 consumption had fallen to about two-thirds ton, a reduction of nearly 34 per cent.

The electrical output of the country expressed in millions of kilowatt-hours, the total produced by fuels, and the coal consumed by the industry are shown year by year since 1919 in the following:

Electrical output	Millions of Kw.-hrs. Total	By fuel	Tons of Coal used
1919	38,921	24,176	38,980,000
1920	43,555	27,248	41,420,000
1921	40,976	25,863	35,240,000
1922	47,659	30,240	38,000,000
1923	55,674	36,092	43,522,000
1924	59,014	38,808	43,130,000
1925	65,801	43,233	44,700,000

Thus while the total current produced increased 69 per cent and the amount produced by fuels increased 79 per cent, the quantity of fuel increased only 15 per cent. If consumption of coal in 1925 had been at the 1919 rate the industry would have used over 65,000,000 tons.

Publicity and the British General Strike

IN the July issue of the Labor Magazine, official organ of the Trades Union Congress and labor party of Great Britain, W. Mellor, assistant editor of the Daily Herald, tells the story of the difficulties encountered in the production of The British Worker, official strike bulletin of the T. U. C. during the period of the general stoppage.

Not only does Mellor's story reveal the difficulty of securing unity of action in a trade union movement divided on craft lines and with such conservative bodies as the British unions of the skilled trades, but it shows the lack of plan or determination of the general council while in the throes of a struggle that had for its aim on the side of the government the complete annihilation of the trade unions.

Not until the British Gazette, the government strikebreaking sheet, was on the streets for fifteen hours, did the general council decide to issue a paper. It was printed by the Victoria House Printing company, which turns out the Daily Herald. On the first appearance 350,000 copies were disposed of and when the strike was called off one million copies were rolling off the presses daily.

This remarkable circulation was secured despite all kinds of obstacles, due to government interference and also to craft jealousies. I should say that the principal obstacle in the way of the British Worker was the T. U. C. which edited or censored the paper thru its representatives.

Two of the most outstanding pieces of stupidity committed by the T. U. C. during the strike was the calling out of the workers on the labor press and the employees of the co-operatives. They justified this procedure on the ground of "fairness" to the enemy.

When the unions connected with the printing trades agreed to co-operate in getting out the British Worker, rates of wages were fixed with the unions, excepting the National Union of Journalists, which is not affiliated to the T. U. C. and was not officially on strike. The Paper Workers' Union supplied the distribution force.

The printing and distribution of a paper on such short notice was a colossal task, and the success attained is another testimonial to the resourcefulness of the working class.

While the editorial directors of the British Worker were issuing daily

Few workers, especially those in such basic industries as coal and metal mining, steel and railroads, will agree with Woll's characterization of American industry as "miraculous," knowing as they do by what arduous toil of millions of workers' hands these industries have been established. Nor will the thousands of workers' widows and orphaned children whose husbands and fathers have been killed at their tasks see anything "miraculous" in the rise of American industry.

They are much more liable to call it hellish.

BUT if one is concerned about industry in the abstract one will care, as does Woll, much more about saving it from the toll-hardened proletarians and leaving it in its present hands.

This is what Woll proposes. Not quite so crudely but plain enough for the hired men of the bosses to understand: Organized labor believes that it has worked a philosophy (which is democratic—a philosophy that removes the necessity for State control or overlordship of industry... it believes too that THIS PHILOSOPHY WILL CAST ASIDE FOREVER THE CHIMERA OF COMMUNISM, SOCIALISM AND THE BURDENSOMENESS OF STATE REGULATIONS WITH THEIR BLUNDERS AND RESTRICTIONS.

HERE we have it: There is to be no government control of anything, least of all of industry.

But what are you going to do with the state, Vice-President Woll? It is now organized by and for the lords of industry and finance. It is THEIR state.

What if, in spite of all your fine pretensions, the state of Morgan, Rockefeller and Co., insists on robbing great masses of the workers?

It is evident that you do not care about this at all. What you are trying to do is to make a deal with this state and the great trusts and banks whose instrument it is and leave the great majority of the working class to shift for itself.

You and your kind are trying to become part of the apparatus of American capitalism. Rather, you are trying to become a more important part of the capitalist apparatus and this bid for the favor of the bosses you have called the "Monroe Doctrine of Industry."

It is a good name. It labels your scheme for what it is so plainly that every intelligent worker can understand that it is the application at home of the imperialist policy which Wall Street follows in Latin America—a policy of peonage with labor aristocrats as slave drivers.

WITH THE STAFF

Being Things From Here and There Which Have Inspired Us to Folly or Frenzy

"BING!" SAYS BYNG.

Without much whittling the following story could be shaped to fit Byng and King:

The president of the corporation blamed an employee for a mistake. The latter retorted in kind, showing up the way the president spoiled things. The latter's dignity couldn't stand it.

"Are you the president of this corporation?"

"No, Sir."

"Well, in that case," he thundered, "don't talk like a fool."

For weeks to come the "issue" before the electors of Canada will be whether the governor general did right in refusing King what he granted Meighen. As a matter of fact it doesn't matter much whether he was right or wrong. The subject is only interesting in that it shows nine million people are subject to the irresponsible will of the representative of another nation—and still kid themselves that they enjoy democracy.

—J. S. Wallace in Canadian "Worker."

Bear a Necessity, Water Not.

"MUNICH, July 5. — After a long deliberation the city fathers have decided it was improper to levy a tax on beer as a means of acquiring funds for carrying out a building program to relieve the house shortage, on the grounds that necessities of life should not be taxed.

"Then the magistrates appointed a committee whose business it was to find ways of bringing the necessary funds into the city coffers. After a long search trying to find a taxable article, the committee returned with a plan which was accepted.

"Henceforth water will be taxed. The city will be richer by \$600,000 yearly and the housing committee will be able to use the funds thus required for relief of the house shortage without taxing necessities."

DIVINE DISPLEASURE

LOS ANGELES, July 14.—Police were at loss to identify the man who took a shot at John J. Kershner late last night. Kershner is the author of a pamphlet, "The Disappearance of Aimee Semple McPherson." He has been repeatedly warned to remove his brochure from circulation.—News Item.

If the truth you are seeking of Aimee,

And doing your dead level best To avoid speaking ill of a lady, You should put on a bullet-proof vest.

For Jesus is there to reprove you, And it won't be a scriptural lark About women and stone-casting sinners, But it may be a shot in the dark.

If you don't think that Jesus is with her,

And anxiety won't let you rest; You may visit him soon and discover, If you don't wear a bullet-proof vest.

WHAT SAYETH THE DELPHIAN ORACLE?

Throneless, jobless, hopeless, helpless and worse than alone, King George of Greece intends to emigrate from his Rumanian refuge to the United States and hunt for a job, provided somebody pays his passage.

George's only visible means of support (or alimony as the case may soon be unless the king connects with a payroll), is a wife of considerable pulchritude. Unfortunately there are thousands of Russian duchesses willing to wash dishes for a pittance that would make even the king of Portugal go on strike.

So low have the king and queen of Greece sunk in the social scale that even the monarch of all the Rumanians not yet murdered or in jail, will not eat with them. George was offered a \$40,000 a year "honorarium" by a Florida real estate company but before he had time to snap it up Ponzi waded in and burst up the bubble.

Now there is nothing left for George except a look-out job on Blue Island Avenue. But that only pays in hard knocks—usually lead.

BLANK FOR REMARKS.

A track supervisor got the following note from a foreman: "Enclosed is the accident report concerning Pat Casey's hitting his foot with a spike nail. You will note that I left blank the space provided for 'remarks.' I didn't know if you wanted mine or Casey's."

Get your friends to subscribe to the American Worker Correspondent. The price is only 50 cents a year.

